

INTERNATIONAL

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WORLD WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Today's high: 25-26 (75-78). Tomorrow's high: 23-24 (73-75).
Low: 15-16 (59-61). Wind: 10-15 mph.
Chance of rain: 10-15%.

Austria	19.8	Lebanon	21.9
Belgium	18.5	Luxembourg	18.5
Denmark	22.5	Morocco	22.5
France	22.5	Netherlands	22.5
Germany	22.5	Nigeria	22.5
Greece	22.5	Portugal	22.5
India	22.5	Spain	22.5
Italy	22.5	Sweden	22.5
Japan	22.5	Switzerland	22.5
South Korea	22.5	Taiwan	22.5
Turkey	22.5	U.S. Military (24h)	22.5
U.S. (24h)	22.5	Yugoslavia	22.5



Coffin of former Argentine President Juan Peron moving slowly through Buenos Aires crowd yesterday.

Burial Postponed Until Tomorrow

Throngs Mourn Peron in Argentina

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 2 (AP)—Argentinians turned out in huge numbers today to mourn President Juan Domingo Peron, the most important political figure of this country in the last three decades, who at 78 died yesterday from complications of a bronchial infection.

Thousands lined the five-mile route taken by the funeral cortege from the suburban presidential mansion to the Metropolitan Cathedral. A funeral mass there was attended by political, labor and military leaders and the general's widow, Mrs. Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron, 43, the first female president of Argentina. She is the first woman chief of state in Latin America.

By early afternoon, when Gen. Peron's body was transferred to the national Congress building where he will lie in state, crowds waiting to view his remains were so vast that police officials estimated they would through narrow streets and broad avenues for several miles.



Argentine President Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron arriving at the Buenos Aires Congress building yesterday where the body of her late husband is to lie in state until his burial.

Long Line of Mourners

The number of mourners—many of whom had brought food and blankets for the long wait to touch the general's face—was so large that police officials estimated they would through narrow streets and broad avenues for several miles.

The outpouring of grief appeared to momentarily drown the bitter divisions—between Peronists and anti-Peronists, leftists and rightists—that Gen. Peron had failed to resolve during his brief third presidency.

Conservative trade unionists, youths identified with the left-wing Peronist guerrillas, middle-class families and the urban poor all milled about the heart of Buenos Aires and there were no reports of violent incidents.

The armed forces—once bitter enemies of Gen. Peron, whom they had overthrown in 1955—looked on with interest.

As if to emphasize his coming to terms with the military, Gen. Peron's body was dressed in an army general's uniform. His black wood coffin was covered with an Argentine flag and a general's cap and an officer's saber. The coffin was drawn through the streets by a self-propelled army gun carriage.

The Roman Catholic Church—another once bitter foe of the late president—also publicly buried its differences with him today.

Vatican Excommunication

Gen. Peron had been excommunicated by the Vatican in 1955, after numerous church-burning incidents by his more fanatic followers. On the day of his downfall, the Argentine cardinal, Santiago Copello, had publicly declared: "Praise be to God, founder of all reason and justice!"

But today, Antonio Cardinal Caggiano hailed the late president as a "Christian, a humanist, and a man who was an enemy of violence."

In a eulogy that is bound to be controversial among leftists and non-Peronists, the cardinal praised Gen. Peron for negotiating alliances with business and organized labor, and gave leftist guerrillas full blame for the violence that has wracked the country.

The late general's cabinet ministers have all been confirmed in their posts by the new President. Labor unions have extended a general work stoppage of mourning until tomorrow night, but his deadline may be extended to accommodate the mourners.

Unless It Gets Disengagement Accord

Jordan May Refuse to Go to Geneva Talks

AMMAN, July 2 (AP)—Jordan will boycott the next session of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva unless Israel first signs a military disengagement agreement with it, senior aides to King Hussein said today.

Of all the Arab states, Jordan has the longest cease-fire line with Israel and it seeks a disengagement of forces along the 80-mile, course of the Jordan River from the foot of the Golan Heights to the Dead Sea.

Israel's Government Imposes Measures to Arrest Inflation

JERUSALEM, July 2 (AP)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin's new government introduced anti-inflationary measures today to cool the economy, raise nearly a billion dollars in additional revenue and reduce private purchasing power.

The program, announced after an early-morning cabinet session, could cut government spending by nearly \$500 million and increase import surcharges and taxes.

House Approves Bill to End Ban On Owning Gold

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters)—The House has voted to lift the ban against gold ownership by U.S. citizens as part of a bill it passed authorizing \$1.5 billion for the International Development Association of the World Bank.

The bill lifts the gold-ownership ban after next Dec. 31. A bill already passed by the Senate allows gold ownership after Sept. 1.

The bill will go to a conference to resolve the difference over the date. President Nixon is expected to sign the bill because he favors the money for the IDA. In January the House defeated a similar IDA bill without the gold-ownership provision, but strong lobbying by the Treasury and the World Bank plus the support of members who favored gold ownership, reversed the vote.

U.S., Russia Will Curb Underground A-Tests

Partial Ban Is Announced By Brezhnev

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, July 2 (UPI)—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev disclosed tonight that he and President Nixon had reached agreement on a partial underground nuclear test ban and a reduction of the ceiling on their countries' defensive missile systems. But he indicated that a major breakthrough on controlling offensive missile systems had eluded them.

The complex of agreements in the arms control area, worked out in five days of talks here and in the Crimea, the 67-year-old Communist party chief declared, "could perhaps have been still broader." The statement was considered a reflection of his disappointment on the issue of curbing the offensive-missile race.

But Mr. Brezhnev said the progress made to be spelled out in a final communiqué and in signed agreements tomorrow, "tangibly strengthens and deepens the relaxation of international tension."

In toasts at a banquet given by Mr. Nixon on the eve of his departure for the United States, the President stressed the importance of personal relationships in promoting détente. He also emphasized the American intention to invite Mr. Brezhnev to the United States next year to insure the regularity of annual Soviet-American summit meetings.

But Mr. Brezhnev, in reply, stressed the "feelings of respect and friendship" of Russians for the American people rather than echoing Mr. Nixon's stress on their personal ties.

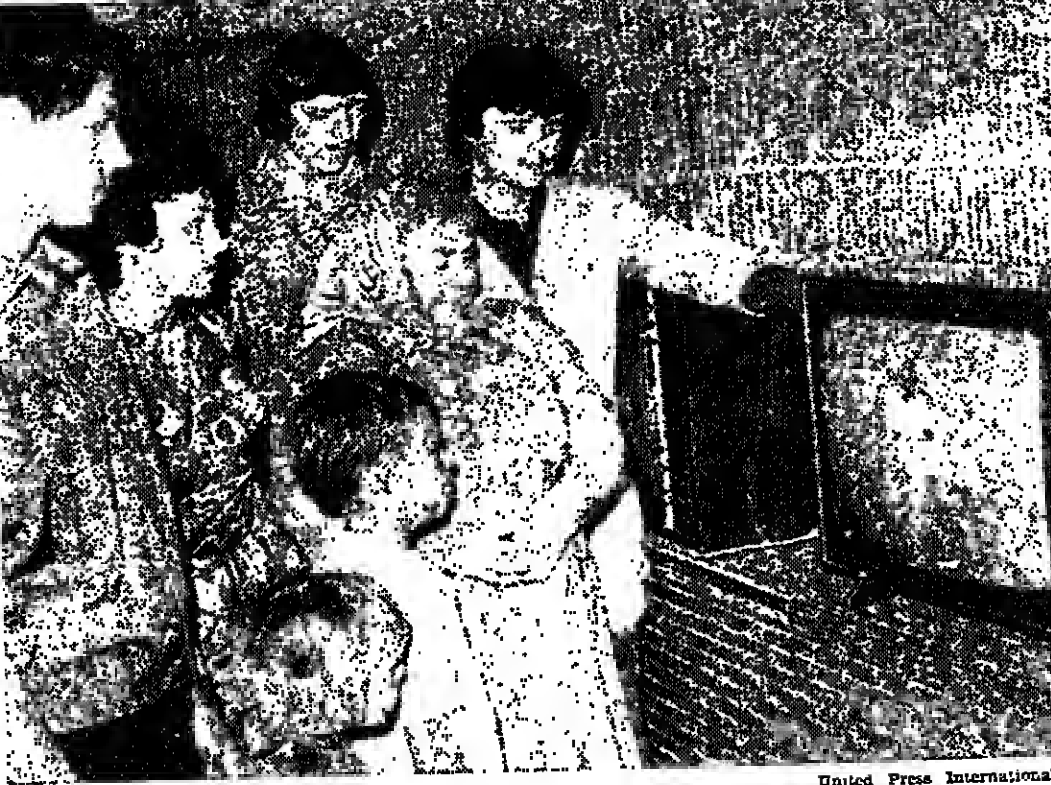
Both in their toasts and in Mr. Nixon's earlier televised address to the Soviet people, the two leaders emphasized the complexities and difficulties in controlling the arms race that Mr. Brezhnev termed "the field which may rightfully be called central in Soviet-American relations."

Privately, some American officials held slim hopes that the two leaders might continue their talks tomorrow before Mr. Nixon's scheduled departure in late afternoon. He planned to leave early enough to reach Maine and to make a televised report on his summit talks here to the American people.

But well-placed Soviet sources said that whatever progress was made in the realm of controlling offensive weapons systems—especially deployment of multistaged missiles—would be vague and general, rather than the clear mandate the two leaders had wanted to give to their respective armisties in Geneva.

What Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev have been seeking in the last three days is an agreement on how many missile launchers each side would be permitted to convert from the old-style, one-shot warheads to the more sophisticated multi-shot warheads. The United States has a considerable lead in the multistaged-missile field, but the Soviet Union, having conducted a series of successful missile tests, is on the verge of entering the multistaged field.

Mr. Brezhnev's comments tonight were interpreted as an indication that he had been unwilling to concede to the United (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Muscovites watching President Nixon's address to Russian people yesterday.

Geneva Disarmament Talks Reopen

Russia Again Bars A-Test Inspection

GENEVA, July 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today ruled out international inspections as part of a ban on underground nuclear tests.

Soviet negotiator Alexei Roschin told the summer session of the 25-nation disarmament conference, a session which opened today, that such inspections are unnecessary.

Mr. Roschin also reiterated remarks made June 14 by Soviet Communist party head Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that an interim ban on large underground tests must be linked to a timetable for the cessation of all such explosions.

Both Mr. Roschin and U.S. negotiator Joseph Martin Jr., in opening statements, hailed the current Moscow talks between Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon at which Mr. Brezhnev announced moves toward a partial underground test ban and some controls on weapons.

Western officials said privately that an angry reaction from neutral nations is expected to the only partial ban on underground tests. The neutrals charge that disarmament negotiations are rapidly losing all meaning as long as the two major powers continue any kind of testing at all.

The United States argues that inspections are required to insure that nations do not conduct clandestine tests of low-yield nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union for years has said that each side possesses the means to detect and identify all underground blasts without inspection.

Complete Cessation

Mr. Roschin repeated Mr. Brezhnev's June 14 remark that Moscow is "prepared to come to an agreement with the United States on limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests, and even their complete cessation by an agreed time."

Conference officials said they presume Moscow's insistence on a timetable for halting all tests, without inspection, was the major difficulty at the Moscow summit talks.

Mr. Roschin also called for early agreement on the Soviet proposal to ban all chemical weapons. He said Moscow would this year ratify the ban on biological weapons.

Mr. Martin said the United States will make new suggestions in negotiations on banning chemical weapons, but pointed to the difficulties of verification. Russia also rejects any inspection on this issue.

Mr. Martin said Washington also favors "more openness" in revealing military expenditures.

Roundup of Aristocrats Goes On

Ethiopia Premier Said to Offer Six Ministries to the Military

ADDIS ABABA, July 2 (Reuters)—Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen's government was reported today to have offered six cabinet posts to the Ethiopian armed forces—now in effective control of the country.

In an announcement today, the armed forces relaxed the capital's 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew, explaining that the move was designed to allow early workers to get to their jobs on time. The curfew now ends at 5 a.m.

The armed forces too: note of Mr. Endalkatchew's offer and made its own proposals, the sources added. The nature of the counterproposals was not known.

There was no government comment on the reports.

Wanted Officials Warned

The military also circulated a list of wanted cabinet ministers, warning them that if they did not surrender their names would be made public and the people would arrest them, the sources said.

The chief of Ethiopia's security police, Col. Solomon Kadir, and the former main commander, Rear Adm. Iskinder Desta—a grandson of Emperor Haile Selassie—were among those reported arrested today.

The Emperor today drove through the capital, as is his custom. The armed forces have sworn their "unwavering" loyalty to the 81-year-old ruler.

Other people still wanted by the military include some believed to have taken refuge in the Emperor's Jubilee Palace. The Emperor was said to have been asked to persuade them to surrender.

Defense Minister Sought

The wanted ministers reportedly include the Defense Minister, Lt. Gen. Abiyeh Abebe, the Minister of the Imperial Court, Kebede Tessema, and Finance Minister Negaash Desta.

The armed forces have announced the arrests of 12 people so far. But informed sources said that at least 37 had been arrested.

British Coal Miners Reject Militant Stand in Pay Talks

LLANDUDNO, Wales, July 2 (Reuters)—British coal miners, by a narrow majority of 138,000 to 134,000 weighted votes, rejected today a call from Yorkshire militants to seek pay rises of 45 percent—up to £20 (\$48) a week—a demand that would have been backed by the threat of industrial action.

Instead, the miners' annual conference decided by the same margin to instruct the union's leaders to seek "substantial" increases in wages and improvements in working conditions.

NYSE Prices At 1974 Low

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell all across the board today as the Dow Jones industrial average hit a 1974 low.

The average was down 15.56 points to close at 790.68. The last time it closed lower was Dec. 5, 1972, at 788.21.

Today about 1,135 issues declined against 300 advances on moderately active trading. Details on Page 7.

Labor Avoids Defeat

LONDON, July 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's minority government escaped more defeats in the House of Commons last night by margins of two and three votes.

Liberals teamed with Conservatives in votes against the Labor government's action on pensions. But a mechanical failure in an aircraft kept two Liberals from attending to vote, and Scottish and Welsh nationalists voted with the government.

Prepared by Baker's Senate Probers

Study Ties CIA Closer to Watergate

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—There is evidence to suggest that the CIA knew much about the activities of Watergate conspirator Howard Hughes, but its officials have not disclosed publicly, a long report prepared for Sen. Edward Baker, R-Tenn., said today.

The report to the vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee said Hunt tried to use the CIA as a recruitment agency for burglars in the months after the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972.

CIA Director James Colby, in a letter to Sen. Baker and in comments on the 35-page investigative report by the senator's aides, denied that the CIA had any role that had not been made public in either Watergate or the burglary of the offices of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a psychiatrist who had been treating Daniel Ellsberg. He said his comments were preliminary ones, however, and indicated he might have more to say on the subject later.

The report drew no final conclusions and most of the questions it posed were left unanswered.

Sen. Baker recommended, however, that the Senate and House CIA watchdog committees use his report as a basis for new investigations. He said the agency had refused to make many documents and witnesses available.

Sen. Baker has denied allegations that his report was an attempt by the panel's GOP minority to find a Watergate scapegoat to take any possible blame off President Nixon.

The report, censored by the CIA to remove the identities of many individuals, is based on a review of secret documents the agency itself made available.

Report Says Contradictions

It states that there are many apparent contradictions between the public and private testimony of such key officials as former CIA Director Richard Helms and the new evidence it has uncovered.

At the Senate Watergate hearings last summer, it was disclosed that at a White House request the CIA furnished Hunt—a former CIA agent—with disguises and other equipment, including a camera concealed in a tobacco pouch, for an undisclosed mission.

The Baker report challenged the agency's claim that all aid to Hunt was cut off in August, 1971, one week before the break-in at the office of Dr. Fielding, the former Ellsberg psychiatrist.

It suggested that the agency's aid to Hunt extended far longer than that and said: "The question arises as to whether the CIA had advance knowledge of the Fielding break-in."

Photographed Fielding Building

Hunt has testified that he used the camera to take photos of Dr. Fielding's office building. The film was developed and printed by CIA technicians.

The report also contended that after the Fielding break-in and as late as the three-month period before the Watergate burglary in June, 1972, Hunt asked CIA officials to put him in touch with persons "skilled in lock-picking, electronic sweeping and entry operations."

The Baker report said Hunt was referred to a former CIA employee by an agency official when he asked to be placed in contact with "a retired lock-picker." The official resigned two days after the Watergate break-in.

Sometime late in 1971, the report said, Hunt contacted an active CIA employee, "regarding a weapons entry operation." No further details were given.

The Baker report says the CIA knew as early as June, 1972, that one of its paid operatives, Lee Pennington, had entered the home of Watergate burglar James McCord and helped him destroy documents "which might show a link between the CIA and McCord." According to the report, when the FBI asked the CIA about Mr. Pennington, the CIA responded by supplying information about a former employee with a similar name.

The Baker report said the only reason it learned of the incident was because another CIA operative rebelled against what he saw as an attempt to destroy Watergate information.

At Ehrlichman Trial

Meanwhile, at the federal court trial here of former White House domestic affairs adviser John Ehrlichman and three others charged with conspiring in the break-in at Dr. Fielding's office, a former White House official testified today that nothing had been held back from Mr. Ehrlichman when the burglary was being planned.

David Young, a former National Security Council officer, was asked if the "examination of Dr. Fielding's file had been discussed with Mr. Ehrlichman" about a month before the burglary. He replied that it had been.

But Mr. Young said he and Mr. Ehrlichman never used the word "break-in" when they discussed "a covert operation" to get the files on Mr. Ellsberg, who has said he leaked the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war.

Mr. Young said he had no authority to authorize the operation but that Mr. Ehrlichman did. He said the reason for trying to get the files was to determine "to what extent Ellsberg was involved in a wider effort to make unauthorized disclosures . . . to find out whether he had further material he intended to leak."

Mr. Ehrlichman, who was in charge of the so-called White House plumbers, has admitted he approved a covert operation but said that did not necessarily mean an illegal act.

He is on trial with Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Gordon Liddy on charges that they plotted the Sept. 2-4, 1971, burglary at Dr. Fielding's Beverly Hills, Calif., offices, looking for the psychiatrist's records on Mr. Ellsberg.

U.S. Frigate Refloated

DEN HEDDER, the Netherlands, July 2 (UPI)—Tugboats yesterday refloated a U.S. frigate that ran aground Sunday while taking an ailing seaman to a hospital.



HOW HIGH IS THE SKY?—At 10,500 feet and still climbing, these two hardy souls are headed for the 14,410-foot summit of Mt. Rainier in Washington State's Cascade Mountains with a sea of clouds below them. They made it. So did the photographer.

Former White House Aide Is First Witness in Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Members of the House Judiciary Committee got a detailed description today of how business is conducted in the White House from former Nixon aide Alexander Butterfield.

Mr. Butterfield, who first disclosed the existence of the White House taping system, testified in closed session as the first witness in the impeachment inquiry.

"A real nice course in political science 21A," said Rep. Carlos Moorhead, R-Calif., when he emerged for the luncheon break.

Members said Mr. Butterfield gave them the best description they had ever had of the daily workings of the White House staff.

"He described how paper work goes in and out," said Rep. George Brown, D-Calif. "This thing was so structured that the President was aware of everything that went on."

Rep. Edward Markey, D-Iowa, said Mr. Butterfield's testimony helped him understand "the awareness of the President, how closely the President watched the activities in the Oval Office."

Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., said, "I didn't find anything helpful at all. He talked about the physical layout of the office—the chain of command . . . I got the impression of very limited access to the President."

"I was surprised to learn that [John] Ehrlichman did not have continuous running access to the office."

"Meanwhile, the Justice Department went to a federal appeals court today to defend the legality of the firing of Archibald Cox as the first Watergate prosecutor.

The department for the District of Columbia court to overturn a lower court opinion that the dismissal of Mr. Cox was illegal. The appeal involved Solicitor-General Robert Bork's firing of Mr. Cox at President Nixon's order last Oct. 20. Mr. Bork became acting attorney general and fired Mr. Cox after Elliot Richardson resigned as attorney general and William French Smith resigned as his deputy.

Scheduled to follow Mr. Butterfield to the Judiciary Committee's witness table, probably tomorrow, is Paul O'Brien, a former editor who became the President's re-election committee. He was one of

Jury Rules Hughes Defamed Maheu, to Fix Damages Later

By Robert Meyers

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (WP)—After four days of deliberation a federal jury yesterday ruled in favor of Robert Maheu in his defamation suit against billionaire Howard Hughes's Summa Corp.

Mr. Maheu, called a thief by Mr. Hughes, is seeking \$175 million. U.S. District court Judge Harry Pregerson told the jurors to report on Oct. 2 for the second stage of the trial, to fix damages.

Mr. Hughes never appeared during the four-month trial. Before sending the case to the four-man, two-woman jury last week, Judge Pregerson said Mr. Hughes's silence could be construed to mean that his testimony would hurt his case.

Judge Pregerson described Mr. Maheu as "affable, intelligent, unaggressive" as well as "artless, careless, impulsive." Mr. Maheu, once Mr. Hughes's top aide, earning \$520,000 a year, filed a civil suit against his former boss in 1972 after he called him "a no-good son of a bitch who stole me blind." Mr. Maheu was fired from his job as head of Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations, in December, 1970.

Mr. Hughes, in a 1972 telephone press conference he called to prove that he had nothing to do with Clifford Irving's purported biography of him, was sharply questioned by reporters in Los Angeles, speaking to a man in the Bahamas.

They asked detailed questions about his business life, one of them being: "Why did you fire Bob Maheu?" The answer contained the words that led Mr. Maheu to sue.

Maheu Admits Debts

In the trial Mr. Maheu admitted owing Mr. Hughes \$85,000 in cash which he had intended to donate to political candidates but never did. And he has said he has an outstanding \$59,000 loan from Mr. Hughes. He says he will repay both amounts as soon as he can.

Summa Corp. contended that neither amount had been authorized and that both amounts—plus much more—were stolen from Mr. Hughes by Mr. Maheu.

The most prominent among the alleged cash thefts is a highly disputed \$50,000 cash donation to then Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's 1968 presidential campaign. Mr. Humphrey, now a senator from Minnesota, testified that he never personally received the money but says a staff member might have.

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Judge Rejects Rebozo's Bid To Bar Senate Panel's Probe

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A federal court today denied a bid by Sen. Rebozo's aides to bar the Senate Watergate committee from inquiring further into his affairs, claiming him for contempt.

District Judge John Smith Jr. ruled with the committee's law that the issue is now moot, since the Senate panel's authority lapsed Friday.

Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., the committee chairman, has said at all investigations have ceased and that there are no plans to seek contempt of Congress charges against anyone.

Mr. Rebozo's attorney, Alan R. Meyer, told Judge Smith that he is still "the threat of a subpoena held over Mr. Rebozo" and a "clear threat of contempt."

Mr. Rebozo, President Nixon's closest personal friend, was not court.

Mr. Rebozo has appeared before the committee several times but balked at a subpoena demanding that he turn over virtually all of his personal, business and financial records of the past five years.

After denying the request for a temporary restraining order, Judge Smith set a hearing for July 11 to hear arguments on whether the committee should be permanently enjoined from action against Mr. Rebozo.

As for Mr. Rebozo's unusual demand for a bar against contempt-of-Congress proceedings, Jim Hamilton, a lawyer for the committee, argued that such a possibility is "profoundly" but if it does arise Mr. Rebozo "will have his opportunity to defend himself before the Senate rather than the courts."

"Never," said Mr. Hamilton, "has there been a recorded decision where a contempt [of Congress] proceeding has been enjoined by the court."

Arguments in the upcoming hearing over a permanent injunction are expected to be identical to those heard today, and Judge Smith indicated that he expected to dispose of the question quickly.

Calif. Banker Arnholt Smith Indicted for Misuse of Funds

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—California financier C. Arnholt Smith, a friend of President Nixon, was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to misappropriate \$170 million in bank funds.

The 25-count indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in San Diego, accused Mr. Smith, one of his associates, Philip J. Smith, of carrying out a fraudulent scheme which drained millions from the United States National Bank of San Diego.

Mr. Smith, 75, was president of private bank which failed October. It is now in federal liquidation proceedings.

The federal indictment was the first in an indictment of financial troubles for Mr. Smith, who received \$300,000 to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign only to have turned later because re-election committee officials took note of several investigations of Mr. Smith's affairs.

At the time of the alleged conspiracy, Mr. Smith was president board chairman of the bank of Westgate-California Corp., conglomerate with assets of more than \$300 million spread over 40 diversified subsidiaries.

The indictment charged that Smith and Mr. Torf have conspired since January, 1969, to use borrowing power of Westgate to get subsidiaries to get fraudulent loans from the San Diego National Bank.

The indictment was announced by the Justice Department. Mr. Smith and Mr. Torf, 42, used the purposes of repaying them prepared false financial statements in support of them, the indictment charged.

The indictment listed 97 loans totaling about \$170 million which involved in the alleged conspiracy.

Torf was a top officer of Westgate until his resignation last Nov. 1. Mr. Smith resigned as Westgate board chairman the same day.

Westgate is now involved in bankruptcy proceedings. The indictment said that as a part of the conspiracy, "the defendants, by utilizing their official positions in USNB and Westgate, would approve and cause USNB to make loans and issues, purportedly for the benefit of Westgate subsidiaries, fraudulently concealing from USNB the fact that the loans were not intended for Westgate companies at all."

The defendants would knowingly prepare false statements and credit information and insure that it was made a part of the bank records, the indictment said.

Among other charges, the government alleged that Mr. Smith made an entry in his bank's records to show that the San Diego Padres baseball club had \$125 million on deposit when there was no such deposit.



C. Arnholt Smith

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Kalmbach Begins U.S. Jail Term

BAITIMORE, July 2 (UPI)—Former presidential lawyer Herbert Kalmbach surrendered to a U.S. marshal yesterday to begin serving a 6-month to 18-month prison term following conviction for irregularities during the 1970 election campaign.

He was taken to an undisclosed detention facility "in the Baltimore-Washington area," officials said.

Kalmbach served as President Nixon's personal attorney and was one of his chief fund-raisers. He is expected to testify for the prosecution in Watergate-related trials.

Danish Town Plans U.S. July 4 Festival

AALBORG, Denmark, July 2 (UPI)—A daylong program marking American Independence Day Thursday has been planned by this town near the Red Sea National Park.

Town officials said Danes and Americans were invited to the events, which began with a wreath-laying ceremony at 8 a.m. and ended with a dinner at Aalborg Hall. A midday luncheon at Red Sea is also on the program.

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Poll Predicts Wallace Would Lose to Ford

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—After Louis Harris reported today that although Americans now thought higher of George Wallace of Alabama, he would still be a weak candidate against a Republican in the 1976 presidential election.

Mr. Harris said that most those queried in a nationwide poll taken early in June longer felt that Mr. Wallace is a "racist," "extremist," "dangerous demagogue."

61-17 percent majority of those polled considered him "man of high integrity," compared to a 40-55 percent in a poll taken before he was shot and crippled in 1972. The rest said they were not sure.

But for all these gains, Mr. Harris said, in a recent poll against President Gerald Ford in federal heats as the Democratic nominee for president, Wallace finished far behind by a 53-36 percent margin.

Mr. Harris said.

Schedules March on Raleigh, N.C.

Angela Davis Leads New Alliance on Left

By Earl Caldwell
SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (NYT).—Her name is not in the news as much as it once was but Angela Davis has moved to the forefront of the latest movement on the political left.

Miss Davis is the prime mover and co-chairman of a group that calls itself the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression.

As an initial test of its strength, the group has scheduled a Fourth of July march on North Carolina to protest racist and political conditions in what she described as "the worst spot in the country."

Miss Davis, 30, who was a philosophy instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles, lost her position when she admitted membership in the Communist party. Since 1970 she has been one of the most visible figures on the left.

The militant black became the focus of international attention late in 1971 when she was jailed and charged by California with murder and kidnapping in an alleged plot to rescue the late George Jackson, a convict and author, from San Quentin prison.

She was acquitted in June, 1972, and after months of intensive speech-making, she took on a low profile.

However, in recent weeks, Miss

Davis has re-emerged as a chief spokesman for the alliance. The group that was organized to support her during her trial has formed the nucleus of the alliance. That group, the National Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners, functioned in 36 states.

According to Miss Davis, the alliance now has 25 chapters in 21 states in addition to affiliates with 40 national organizations and 100 local and regional groups.

Although Miss Davis and Charlene Mitchell, executive secretary of the alliance, are both members of the Communist party, they say that the alliance is not a Communist-oriented group.

"The alliance is a political organization," the executive secretary explained, "but it is not partisan."

Miss Davis said that "for the

sake of building a united front," explicit agreements had been made with the participating groups to "put our political differences in the closet," adding, "Those [differences] are not raised within the alliance."

According to Miss Davis, the groups include the American Indian Movement, the Puerto Rican Socialist party, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Alliance to End Oppression.

The alliance has a 31-member executive board and 11 officers. The officers were elected at the group's second annual conference, in May in Detroit. Each national organization affiliated with the group has representation on the executive board.

The fourth of July march is scheduled to take place in Raleigh, the state capital. The march will be from Memorial Auditorium, where a rally will be held, to the state capital. Major speakers at the rally, in addition to Miss Davis, are to include Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich.

Eritreans Said To Ask Ransom

ASMARA, Ethiopia, July 2 (AP).—Anti-government guerrillas have demanded \$1 million for the release of four North Americans held hostage in Eritrea Province for more than three months, reliable sources reported yesterday.

Tennessee Oil Co. of Houston, which employs three of the men, has refused to pay any ransom. But sources in Asmara and Addis Ababa said negotiations between Tennessee and the Eritrean Liberation Front had resumed through unidentified third parties.

The sources said contacts were being made outside Ethiopia and apparently "are having pretty good results." They said a sign of progress was the recent release of American missionary nurse Deborah Dornbach and Canadian helicopter pilot Don Wedderford as a demonstration of "good faith" by the guerrillas.



WEDDING GIFT—A surprise awaited this bride couple as they left the church (background) north of Copenhagen, after being married yesterday. Friends put the boat on a truck and called it "Bridal Carriage."

Hundreds of Mourners View Body of Mrs. King at Church

ATLANTA, July 2 (AP).—Mourners by the hundreds today filed past the coffin of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. at Ebenezer Baptist Church, where she was killed Sunday by a gunman during a worship service.

The body of Mrs. King, 39, mother of the late civil rights leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., lay in a coffin at the altar, only a few feet from the organ she was playing when she was killed.

In the first hour more than 1,000 people filed by the casket. Funeral services were set for tomorrow.

The body was clad in a pink lace dress with an orchid corsage. Mrs. Isaac Farris, the daughter of Mrs. King, said the corsage was from a childhood friend of Mrs. King. Mrs. Farris and her husband were the only members of the King family at the church. Other members of the family had already viewed the body at a funeral home.

A church deacon also was killed and a church member wounded when a young black man opened fire with two pistols. Marcus

Chenault, 33, of Dayton, Ohio, was bound over to a grand jury yesterday on two counts of murder and one of aggravated assault.

The FBI announced yesterday it was entering the case on the direction of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, primarily to investigate the possibility of a conspiracy.

Leo Conroy, head of the Atlanta FBI office, said the bureau's investigation was being conducted "here and in Ohio and certain other places that might be relevant."

The Dayton Journal Herald reported today that Chenault belonged to a small group that believes black ministers should be punished because they misled their people. The newspaper said it learned of the organization, known as "The Troop," by interviewing a close friend of Chenault.

Interviewed on the condition that he not be named, the friend said that in addition to Chenault and himself, the group has about five members in the Dayton area. He said there are also members in Cincinnati, Columbus and Youngstown, all in Ohio.

Chenault's friend branded all black preachers "political pimps." He described "The Troop" as "Hebrews who believe in God and not Jesus Christ." All are black, he said.

Chenault's friend voiced special bitterness toward the King family. "The King family had been cursed ever since all those black people were killed in the South for following Martin Jr.'s teaching in the height of the 1960 riots," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

Bomb in Ulster Kills U.K. Soldier And Wounds Two

BELFAST, July 2 (UPI).—A booby-trap bomb killed one British soldier and wounded two near the village of Newtonhamilton on the County Armagh border with the Irish Republic today, the British Army said.

The death was the first in Northern Ireland violence in eight days. One of the wounded soldiers was in critical condition, an army spokesman said.

Earlier a premature explosion and a police checkpoint killed two Irish Republican Army bomb attacks but other explosions gutted a movie theater and a furniture warehouse.

The premature explosion injured two of the bombers when a booby trap they were planting in a derelict house in southwest Belfast went off. Both men were captured by soldiers drawn to the house by their screams of pain, an army spokesman said.

Wilson-Giscard Talks

LONDON, July 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will hold talks in Paris on July 19, it was officially announced here today. It will be their first meeting since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing became President.

Homosexuals' Psyche Similar To Others', U.S. Study Says

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—Indiana University sex researchers have found that there is no major difference between the psychological well-being of homosexual males and that of the general population in the United States, the Netherlands and Denmark.

The study of 2,437 men, according to a report released yesterday by the university's Institute for Sex Research, also found that homosexuals in Denmark and the Netherlands are "more at ease, less threatened and more overt in their homosexuality."

It concludes that the Dutch and Danes are more tolerant than Americans toward homosexuality.

Comparison of Data
The conclusion as to psychological well-being was based on comparison of data with sociologist Melvin Kohn's psychological study of the general population, which asked questions about self-acceptance, psychosomatic symptoms, depression and faith in others. Similar questions were put by the institute's researchers to the homosexuals studied in their sampling.

The research is the first such study to be based primarily on information from homosexuals who are not receiving psychiatric treatment.

According to one of the study's authors, Colin Williams, "homosexuals are regarded as somewhat strange in Europe and no one wants to get too close, but in the United States, even if you repeated all the laws dealing with homosexuality, it wouldn't make much of a change unless you do something about personal attitudes."

Two-thirds of respondents in a nationwide American sample of 3,018 adults aged 31 and over—a poll taken in 1970 by the institute, regarded homosexuality as "very much obscene and vulgar," and less than 3 percent thought that it is not at all vulgar. Mr. Williams said. However, he thought that when people get to know homosexuals, their opinions are more varied. Mr. Williams also said that attitudes toward homosexuals are changing among the younger generation.

Leo Bias Fourné
The study, based on 1969-70 data and published by Mr. Williams and Martin Weinberg in the book "Male Homosexuality: The Problems and Adaptations," stresses that overt homosexuals find much less discrimination through rejection from family, friends and employers than covert homosexuals anticipate. It suggests that homosexuals who are more open in their behavior are better adjusted.

Of the respondents to the study, the study, based on 1969-70 data and published by Mr. Williams and Martin Weinberg in the book "Male Homosexuality: The Problems and Adaptations," stresses that overt homosexuals find much less discrimination through rejection from family, friends and employers than covert homosexuals anticipate. It suggests that homosexuals who are more open in their behavior are better adjusted.

Dutch Announce \$30 Million Gift To UN Aid Fund

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 2 (AP).—The Netherlands announced yesterday that it is granting \$30 million worth of emergency aid to countries suffering swollen food and fuel prices, whether the rest of the European Economic Community goes along or not.

The grant was in response to a May 1 appeal by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Dutch delegate Christoph A. van der Klauw wrote Mr. Waldheim that his government will decide soon whether the funds should be channeled directly or through the EEC.

The Netherlands would prefer to contribute through the EEC, he said, but "considering the plight of the most seriously affected developing countries, the Netherlands' donation... is unconditional."

Other European sources said a proposed joint contribution by the EEC has been held up by parliamentary difficulties in some countries and by the desire of some to wait to see if the newly rich oil countries contribute through UN channels. The figure mentioned for the proposed joint European contribution is \$800 million.

Potential donors to the UN-sponsored fund are being asked to meet informally with UN officials at Geneva next week in hopes of getting the contributions started.

Sadat Back From Tour
CAIRO, July 2 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat returned today from Sofia after official visits to Romania and Bulgaria.

43 percent had visited a psychiatrist at some time and 8 percent were currently receiving psychiatric treatment, although not necessarily for their homosexuality. No projections were made by the two sociologists as to how many of the overall homosexual population were under psychiatric care relating to their homosexuality, nor as to how many were overt or covert.

A spokesman at the institute said that probably the most accurate estimate of the extent of homosexuality in the United States, an estimate based on the Kinsey reports, is that about 4 to 6 percent of the population is involved. This does not include bisexuals. It is assumed, the spokesman said, that the percentage is roughly the same in Denmark and the Netherlands, but the Kinsey figures have been questioned in the past.

Spanish Group to Sue Regime Over Publishing a Newspaper

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, July 2 (NYT).—A lawsuit is about to be brought by some 400 Spaniards against the government for its failure to live up to its pledge to liberalize political life and assure freedom of expression and information.

The 400 plaintiffs are shareholders of a company organized two years ago to publish a daily newspaper. They have waited in vain for authorization to do so. The paper, called El País (The Country), has collected \$2

million, is completing a new plant, has imported machinery from the United States and has tentatively gathered a staff. It proposes to be a serious and independent organ of information dedicated to public freedoms and to Spain's integration with democratic Western Europe. By the same token, it poses a threat to the present Spanish regime, which consequently has turned a deaf ear to all its applications.

Law of 1966
The Spanish press law of 1966 abolished censorship and there is nothing in it that authorizes the government to deny the right to publish a newspaper once certain requirements are met. Article 19 says any person of Spanish nationality enjoying full civil and political rights can freely constitute and participate in companies publishing periodicals.

Such companies must register with the Ministry of Information. But for two years El País has been unable to get itself registered.

During that period two conservative information ministers, Alfredo Sánchez Bella and Fernando Liria, informally expressed their hostility to the enterprise. The current minister, Pio Caballero, is the man who as deputy minister, drew up the press law and who has carried out a more liberal press policy. He is himself the holder of three El País shares, worth some \$5,000, so in a sense he will be suing himself.

The lawsuit is meant to draw the administration out of its silence, according to those bringing the action. They are all the more impatient because when the government came into office last January it proclaimed its intention to liberalize political life. The backers of the paper had hoped that among the measures taken would be a green light for El País.

Faction Fought Out
The coalition of the Premier's Progressive party, the People's (Communist) Alliance and a faction of the Liberal Party, lost its control in the Althing (parliament) in May when the Liberal Left faction left the government.

With complete voting results still not available today, the Independence party had 25 seats in the 60-seat Althing and the Progressives 17. The Liberal Left and the People's Alliance got 3 and 11 seats respectively.

If the Independence party forms a new minority coalition, it should herald an improvement in relations with the United States and other NATO allies. The Independence, sharing power with the Social Democrats, ruled the island nation for 13 years until the country swung sharply to the left in 1971 and put Mr. Johannesson's Progressive party at the head of a more isolationist coalition that was cool to NATO.

One of Mr. Johannesson's first moves as premier was to announce that by the middle of 1974, he would close the NATO base. His term of office also saw the so-called "cold war" between Iceland and Western European fishing countries, principally Britain, which began after Iceland unilaterally declared a 50-mile fishing limit in September 1972.

Apart from the NATO issue, most of Iceland's 200,000 people have mainly concerned about inflation, running at 40 percent this year. Political observers said this, above all, accounted for the downfall of the Johannesson regime.

Parliament will be summoned for an extraordinary summer session on July 18.

France Seeking An EEC Summit

ROMAZZINO, Gardinia, July 2 (Reuters).—France hopes to be able to convene a summit meeting of 48 Common Market for the end of the year. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today.

Sources said that Mr. Sauvagnargues, in talks here with Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, had hoped the climate of European cooperation—battered by a series of crises over the last year—could be sufficiently improved in the next few months to permit such a meeting to take place.

Mr. Sauvagnargues and Mr. Moro had two hours of talks here today as part of regular informal Franco-Italian consultations.



STRETCHING A POINT—Eleven-year-old Chris Foote of Santa Ana, Calif., covered with rubber bands that he and two friends spent two days tying together. When stretched out they extend almost two city blocks. Chris is claiming a world record.

Iceland Votes Leftist Bloc Out of Office

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 2 (AP).—Premier Olafur Johannesson resigned today following the defeat of his leftist minority coalition in Sunday's general elections.

The decision was announced after a meeting of the Council of State.

It is believed here that President Steindur Eide will ask Einar Hakonarson, chairman of the conservative Independence party, to try to form a government. His party won the largest number of votes in the election, 42.7 percent compared with 44.2 percent in the previous election, that of June, 1971.

The Independence party made the retention of American forces at the strategic Keflavik NATO base a focal point of its campaign. The Johannesson government said the 3,500 U.S. troops had to be out of the country before the middle of next year.

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U.S. Navy Ships Return for Patrol Of Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—The U.S. Navy returned Sunday to the Indian Ocean, with the guided-missile cruiser Chicago, two destroyers and an oiler sailing through the Strait of Malacca. There was no announcement and the Navy acknowledged the move only when questioned.

This is the first such U.S. force to cruise the Indian Ocean in more than two months.

The reappearance of a U.S. squadron in those waters is likely to raise new protests from India and other nations which have contended that such operations will spur Russia to increase its fleet there.

The lack of any announcement suggested that the United States wanted to keep the new deployment on a low key. But Pentagon officials said they did not announce the move because it was considered routine.

Senior admirals placed more importance on these operations, however. One said it was a demonstration to show that "the Indian Ocean is not a Russian lake."

Sea Control Lost, Zumwalt Says

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT).—Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, who retired from the Navy yesterday as chief of naval operations, said he declined an offer to head the Veterans Administration because the "domestic political situation" would block any innovative programs.

On a television program Sunday, the admiral also said that during his four-year term as its chief, the Navy had lost control of the seas. He said Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements and Adm. Thomas Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, agreed with him that "it is dangerous for the United States now to deploy its fleet in a bilateral confrontation with the Soviet Union in the eastern Mediterranean."

He blamed "inadequate public support for an adequate defense budget."

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HOLLAND FESTIVAL Taking 17th-Century Opera Out of a Musical Ghetto

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT)—The Holland Festival's production of Pier Francesco Cavalli's "L'Erismena" is a good deal more than just another manifestation of faddish interest in 17th-century opera. It is, or at least seems to be, one of the most comfortable, unapologetic and unselfish productions in this field since the 17th century itself—the kind of thing, in short, that will get this sort of entertainment out of the ghetto and into the common market of operatic activity.

The Netherlands is one of the privileged market places for this product. A couple of seasons ago the same team—the Berkeley musicologist-harpicologist-conductor Alan Curtis and the director-designer Filippo Sanjust—came up with a standing-room-only "L'incoronazione di Poppea," and last January it was revived as part of a Monteverdi week that had as much box-office pull as, say, a Puccini week.

Comic Opera

The audience reception for "L'Erismena" was barely less enthusiastic than for "Poppea," but no less remarkable, since Monteverdi's ultimate work is a timeless modern music drama and this piece by Cavalli, his disciple and successor, can in a way be seen as the beginning of the "decadence" that led to all

the "reforms" that go back to Monteverdi. "L'Erismena" is a comic opera in a sense that can be recognized by anyone who enjoys Mozart's "Così fan tutte" or Rossini's "Barber of Seville," and even more by anyone who has the experience of the same composers' "Finta Giardiniera" and "L'Italiana in Algeri."

The plot of "L'Erismena" is the venerable one of the woman who has lost her lover and sets out disguised as a man to find him. It is, of course, implicitly itself. King A loves queen B, who in turn has the help of warriors C and D, and for late-starters E, although E turns out to be of the wrong sex for this game and, indeed, the lover of D, who conveniently is revealed to be the brother of B anyway. These are the bare bones of a libretto of Golden Age not to say Shakespearean, richness, and Sanjust has used its possibilities with all the tools at his command from alephetic to socio-comic passion.

Musically, Curtis is of the school that sees no reason why today's audiences should not hear the music as the original audiences heard it. His filling out of the space between Cavalli's vocal and basso lines was convincing, and the performance of his orchestra of 30 specialists, on period instruments, was equally so.



Herbert Beattie, Carole Bogard in a scene from the Holland Festival's "L'Erismena."

Finding voices for this music is a somewhat different matter, the castration of choirboys having fallen out of fashion. Counter-tenors—of which there are four in this production—are doubtless not an ideal solution, and one may complain that they even contribute to the evening's occasional longeurs. But Paul Esswood and Daniel Collins made reasonably virile warriors. René Jacobs was persuasive as a Harlequin-like servant, and John Ferrante as the bawdy con-

stant of the sex queen (seductively sung by Carole Bogard) was alternately hilarious and outrageous—such as might be deduced from his selection of the "Habenera" from "Carmen" for his audition for the directors of the Netherlands Opera. The choice certainly demonstrated all the characterization, rich high notes, and gutsy lows that went into his part of Alceste.

Herbert Beattie put all his experience as Mozart's comic Othello, as well as all his potential

experience as Mozart's benevolent Selim, into Cavalli's pivotal Erismene, the cuckolded king and Mary Burgess sang richly and with a certain transverse conviction in the, to say the least, ambiguous title role.

If Sanjust's staging sometimes veered dangerously toward unseemly farce, his richly colored sets—rotating panels manipulated by costumed stagehands—remained a neatly understated adjunct to his broadly comic staging.

FESTIVAL OF TWO WORLDS

Puccini Revival Tops at Spoleto

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, July 2 (IHT).—Although the Festival of Two Worlds continues to the end of the week, the past few days can be considered its climax. A series of premieres has presented the remainder of Spoleto's major productions for this year.

Actually, the greatest success was a production revived from last year: Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," thrillingly conducted by Thomas Schippers, and superbly staged by Luchino Visconti. If anything, the "Manon" was even better this time. Schippers seemed to be communicating his electricity not only to the stage but also to the house, where the enthusiasm was palpable.

Visconti's presence in the theater was quickly discovered and he was given a special ovation at the end of each act. Nancy Snide has refined still further her interpretation of the leading role, her voice has gained body and richness. Harry Theyard sang Des Grieux with the same generosity that drew praise last year, but with more variety of color and nuance. Angelo Romero—the young baritone recently admired in Rome's "Don Carlos"—IHT, June 20—was excellent, and the small roles were all well cast. The American chorus, young and attractive, was musical and subtle as few opera choruses are.

Then came the Puccini Ballet Company with Prokofiev's "Roméo and Juliet" but without its star, Nadejda Pavlova. Without her, the company made a negative impression.

In Spoleto's smaller opera house, the Teatro Carlo Melisso, there was an operatic double bill: Salieri's 18th-century sen-



Gian Carlo Menotti

"Prima la Musica e Poi le Parole," cleverly staged by Gian Carlo Menotti and accurately conducted by the young Lorenzo Stuti. Outstanding in the small cast was the soprano Sung Sook Lee, called upon to sing a mock-heroic aria of great difficulty. She hurdled every obstacle with engaging ease.

The other half of the bill was Menotti's own "Tamu Tamu," first given in Chicago in September. The Spoleto presentation was its European premiere. The production was first-rate: a handsome set by Sandro La Ferla, a strong array of singers (with soprano Sylvia Davis particularly admirable), an alert conductor in John Mauceri, and the authoritative staging of the com-

poser. The premise of the libretto—supposedly civilized man's indifference to suffering not his own, especially the suffering of remote, primitive people—is hard to argue with. But into his loud, single act Menotti has crammed too many events, all of them spelled out in capital letters, accompanied by music that is often delicately written, but seldom use of exotic timbres, but seldom strong enough to bear the weight of his message of birth and death and genocide and accusation.

Saturday night, again at the Carlo Melisso, an abrupt change of tone: an explosion of wit and almost defiant merriment, produced by the Nuova Compagnia di Canto Popolare, a small group of actor-singer-musicians, who have made serious studies of the Neapolitan folk tradition, reproducing its songs and sketches without academic dullness and yet without vulgar popularization. Beyond its contagious fun, the performance was slyly instructive. Sheer delight.

Canadian Is Winner

Of Tokyo Song Prize

TOKYO, July 2 (AP).—Kent Sumari, a 13-year-old Canadian, won the Grand Prix trophy and a 2-million-yen (\$11,000) cash award at the third Tokyo Music Festival Sunday.

He also won the Frank Sinatra Award, presented in person by Mr. Sinatra who attended the festival as a special judge. Mr. Sumari sang "Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil," composed by Kunikida Murai, with lyrics by Daisuke Sato, and arranged by Koji Makino all of Japan.

PARIS FILMS: 'Emmanuelle'

—Profiting From Censorship

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, July 2 (IHT).—The French censors seem to be becoming more lenient—although it is unlikely that Parisians will soon be finding "Deep Throat" in a Champs-Élysées theater.

The tendency now seems to be mutual rejection of a visa, then sudden leniency—the original ban often helping a film at the box office.

Take the case of "Emmanuelle." Only a few weeks ago during the Cannes festival "Emmanuelle" was considered so inflammatory that it was shown to prospective foreign buyers in private. General release in France had been rigorously ruled out. Now it is at 10 Parisian cinemas and an enormous hit.

Based on a best-selling novel by Emmanuelle Arsan—described by its press agents as "the masterpiece of erotic literature"—the screen version would be considered soft-core porn by U.S. critics. But its come-on campaign suggests that it is a combination of "Histoire d'O" and a visualization of the Kama Sutra.

Emmanuelle is the naive, young wife of a French diplomat who joins him in Bangkok where he is stationed. He is an advocate of sexual liberty, and plunges her into amorous experiments, though she, shy rather than coy, is reluctant to enjoy such freedom at first.

There is a bogus attempt to contrast Occidental and Oriental attitudes with a seasoned old roué of the West acting as the wife's guide to shady hideaways where the opium pipe has passed and where he introduces her to sadomasochism. The material is gamy and director Just Jaeckin

has treated it with undue solemnity. The only hint of a sardonic aside occurs in the grotesque episode of fornication in an airplane. The heavy-handed Thailand has been captured in handsome color photography. Alain Cuny is the heroine's tutor, Daniel Sady, her husband. Emmanuelle is played by Sylvia Kristel with proper wide-eyed amazement.

French screen comedy these days varies between the free-wheeling buffoonery of "Les Val-séniés" and the sort of parlor-bedroom-and-bath shenanigans to be encountered in "Comment Reussir Quand On Est Casé." Emmanuelle is at the best, and the worst, of both.

This latest diversion of Michel Audiard, a specialist in such fare, is about a thing called "sex." It is about a thing called "sex" after a while, until a wealthy woman finds his recitations of lyric verse and his fits of sudden tears irresistible. Jean-Carmet, an increasingly popular comic, is the meek conqueror whose luck is not lasting. The breezy action revolves about the changing loves of three couples, all enacted by amusing players. The attractive women are Jane Birkin, Stéphane Audran and Evelyn Baile, while Jean Rochefort and Jean-Pierre Marielle are Carmet's eager rivals.

Had the Moon been hung in Moscow upside down or were a Caruso recording to be broadcast over the radio at the wrong speed, not only would art and music critics raise a clamor, but the public, too, would object. The cinema deserves equal respect, especially in the revival of its treasures. That respect has been wanting in the revival of several of Eric von Stroheim's famous films by the Cine-Club on French TV's channel 2.

His "Foolish Wives" was shown without any musical accompaniment, though Sigmund Romberg composed a special score for it. His celebrated "Merry Widow"—in the opinion of Richard Watts the screen's finest romantic comedy—was run off, damagingly edited and at a distorting tempo, to an odd musical potpourri in which the Lehar waltz, "I'm Going to Maxim's" and "Villal" mingled with non-Lehar marches and excerpts from the classics. It would be pleasant to report that these films survived anyway, but the truth is that they did not, nor could any such film. Their revival in butchered form resulted in broad burlesque, making them almost entirely ridiculous.

DIAMONDS

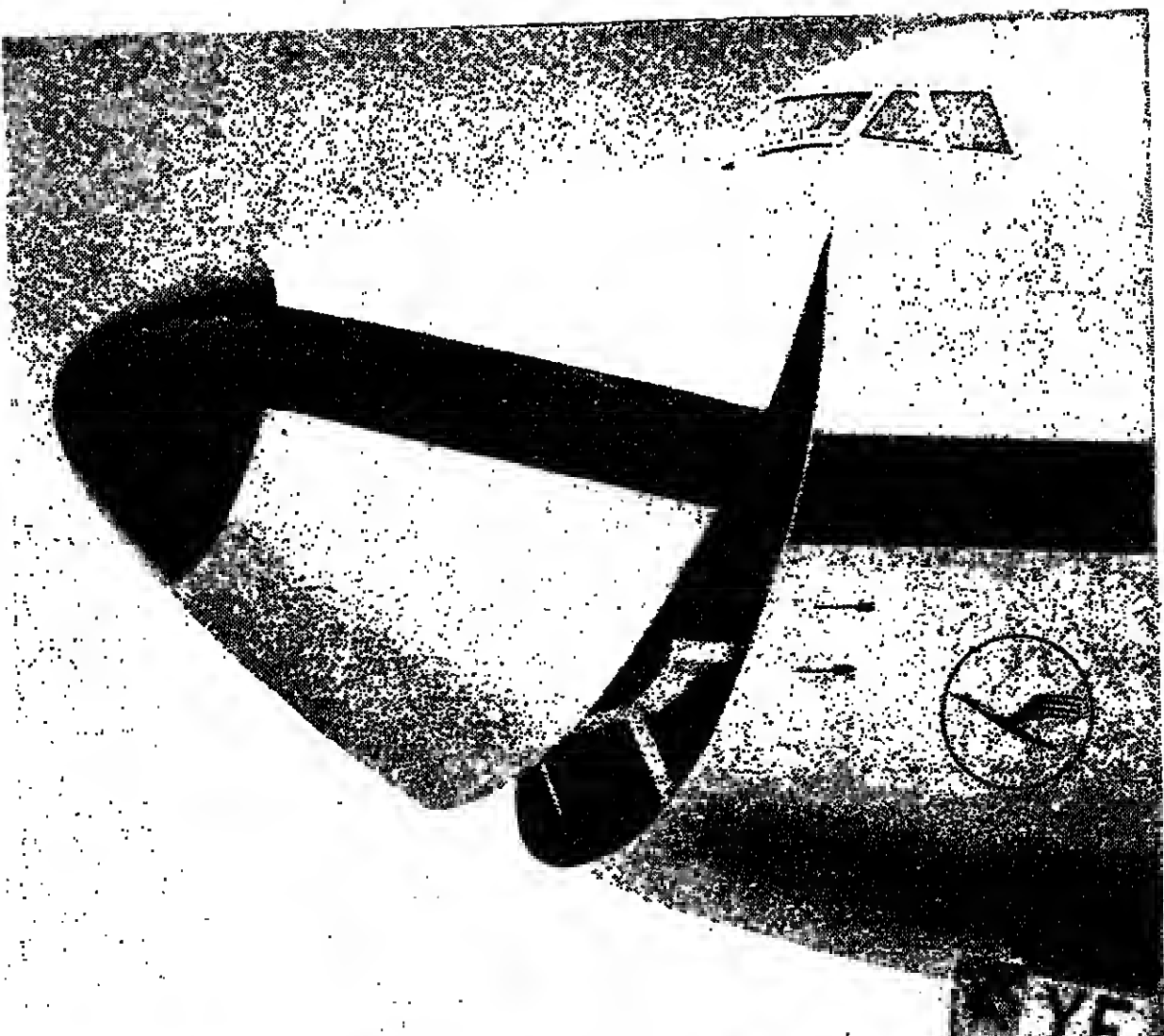
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Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 2 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"A Very Natural Thing," produced and directed by Christopher Larkin, is a dramatization of the "trials and joys of male homosexuality," says A.H. Weiler. While "pervasively heartfelt in its special pleading," the film is "somewhat less than overwhelming in dramatic impact." Robert Joel plays the role of a teacher "who has not yet emerged from the closet for fear that it will affect his job." Curt Garrett is his eventually disenchanted lover and Bo White, the new man in the teacher's life. Weiler says the film is sensitive and realistic in its approach but for all its essential honesty the "stuff" of standard, not unusual drama.

Plays

"The Morning After Optimism," a play by Thomas Murphy first presented by the Abbey in Dublin and now at the Manhattan Theater Club, is a venture into Irish whimsy, says Mel Gussow. In it, a pimp and his only prospect, a handsome prince, and a eager maiden meet in an enchanted college. It is "a fanciful yarn that is intended to beguile," Weiler says, but by the end of "two extremely long acts, one's tolerance for adult fairy tales is stretched." What sustains the play are the actors (as directed by Robert Mandel). They include Jill Eikenberry, Allan Carlsen and Sharon Speelman with Kevin O'Connor in the role of the pimp delivering "another of his virtuoso performances."

Myths of Power

Thirty years ago, Juan Domingo Peron was a man of unquestioned power in Argentina. And his wife at that time, Maria Eva Duarte Peron—"Evita"—more than shared this power. She invested it with glamour and mystique. Those were facts in Argentina—as were the often brutal uses of their power, and the beneficent ends to which it was frequently directed. When Evita died, and Juan Peron fled his country, Argentina was left in a political and economic shambles from which it has not yet recovered. But during all the years of exile, the myths of the two Perons grew among the discontented of that nation—and, for the moment, at least, they still rule there.

Living in Spain, Juan Peron became, and encouraged the process, the figure about which many disparate hopes clustered. Benito Mussolini, whom Peron openly admired at a time when it was no longer intellectually or practically sensible to do so, was a Socialist who became the pioneer Fascist. Some Argentinians longed for the order, the nationalism, the preservation of their interests that they saw in Peron as the exemplar of the later Mussolini; others, the younger radicals, hoped to reverse the process and convert Peronism into socialism. So Juan Peron came back to the trappings of power—and no small part of its actuality—bringing a mass of contradictions and a new

wife: Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron, now Argentina's President.

Peron was not able to resolve the differences among his following, nor to bring genuine political stability to Argentina. The myth, embodied in the aging President, sufficed to hold the government more or less together, but it was not strong enough to create one that would be effective in resolving social disputes or economic dilemmas. And on his death, he has left the nation, still acutely divided, to a successor who has not followed the examples of, say, Indira Gandhi or Golda Meir in winning political authority by political activity, but who is essentially a memorial to Evita.

Will the myth of Evita, by deputy, succeed where the myth of Juan Peron failed? For a world in which political indecisiveness before economic uncertainties is too often the present rule, there can only be the hope that, somehow, President Isabel Peron will rise to her grave challenge, and bring a measure of solidity to the shaken institutions of Argentina's government. But in the clouds of doubt that hover over Buenos Aires today, there is one clear lesson: that personalities and their legends have definite limitations and patent dangers for the state. It is the institutions, the rule of law, that are most important. For the life of an individual is short, and the morals that can be drawn from it are often deceptive, while the nation long endures.

Atlantic Challenge

The French 10-year oil-payment deal with the Shah of Iran for the sale of \$4 billion of industrial equipment and technology, including five large nuclear power reactors, dramatizes the dangers of division and rivalry that still threaten the Atlantic alliance despite the plans pledged of consultation, unity and joint action in the new Atlantic declaration signed in Brussels.

This first success of size in the French effort to cope independently with the oil-price crisis is no more to be criticized as such than the American development deals with Saudi Arabia and Egypt that preceded it or the similar British, Japanese and West German negotiations with the Middle East oil-producing countries of the past six months. All, in fact, could serve a common Western purpose—or defeat it. The real question is whether there is or can be a common Western purpose at all. Or, whether, in dealing with the explosive energy and petrodollar crisis, go-it-alone policies will be followed that could destroy the benefits of three decades of politico-economic cooperation, endanger the common defense structure and set off a worldwide depression.

Within the framework of a common Western petrodollar strategy, there would be nothing wrong with the French-Iranian deal or any of the others. Every billion dollars the oil-producing countries pay out abroad to buy goods reduces by a billion dollars the oil-money recycling problem and the rapidly mounting debt owed by the oil-importing nations.

Moreover, competition among Western businessmen for Middle East capital equipment is not in itself unhealthy. Nor is the French-Iranian deal, huge as it is, of a size that would either corner the market or necessarily thwart joint action on the overall problem by the oil-importing countries. Nor does \$4 billion of sales over 10 years—or \$400 million a year—even defray a large part of the French oil payments deficit, which is estimated at \$6.5 billion this year alone.

The dangers nevertheless are numerous.

One is that state-to-state deals of this kind could turn healthy international business competition into abnormal national rivalry. Another danger is the temptation to pay political or other bribes to get orders. A third, perhaps the most serious danger, would be the illusion that soccer lies in separate deals rather than in common action by the Atlantic nations and Japan across the whole range of economic, technological and political problems posed by the oil price rise and the world's mounting energy and resource stringency.

The U.S. nuclear deals with Egypt and Israel are worrisome despite public pledges to exact rigorous safeguards against diversion of plutonium to military purposes. The far bigger French nuclear deal with Iran raises the question whether vulnerable France was in a position to insist on such safeguards. If nuclear weapons now proliferate in the wake of India's atomic explosion, all the world's other problems may soon seem minuscule in comparison.

The U.S. development deal with Saudi Arabia could, as Washington insists, encourage the increased Saudi oil production needed to reduce world oil prices—a reduction the Saudis favor. But Iran is pressing for higher oil prices. Whether through the 12-nation energy coordinating group set up by the main oil-importing countries at the February Washington conference or otherwise, a joint strategy must be devised for coordinated action to contain the energy and petrodollar crisis—and to bargain with the oil-exporting countries on price and assurance of supply.

The same kind of U.S. initiative and joint action with West Europe that brought forth the Marshall Plan is needed again, but this time Japan must be included and others, such as West Germany, will have to share the burdens. Secretary of State Kissinger undoubtedly intends to seek a consensus on next steps during his projected tour of the main West European capitals after the Moscow summit. No task confronting the Atlantic nations is more urgent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For a Total Test Ban

For more than a decade, most efforts to curb nuclear arms have focused not on the weapons but on the missiles and the delivery systems that place atomic bombs on target. Recently, however, there has been a growing realization that, as the nuclear era began with an explosion in 1945, the arms race cannot be halted nor can the nuclear power be stabilized without ending nuclear explosions.

A comprehensive nuclear test ban, barring underground as well as atmospheric explosions, would discourage the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, a danger pointed up anew by India's recent underground bomb test.

The partial underground test ban being discussed by President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow would be welcome but of strictly limited utility in preventing proliferation.

The 200-kiloton "threshold" proposed by the United States Defense Department would not prevent tests such as India's (15 kilotons), nor would it impede the testing program projected by the Pentagon for increasing the power of MIRV multiple warheads.

What is most essential now is to move toward a total cessation of testing within a limited number of years.

Mr. Brezhnev appears ready to fix a date as early as 1980 for a total ban on testing. With the substantial congressional support already mobilized, President Nixon should join him in this commitment. A quota of annual tests, gradually declining to zero, offers the best way to solve the problem and to head off a fresh spasm of underground testing that might well follow the conclusion of a threshold test ban.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1899

PARIS—Automobilism to coin a term indicating the use of motor vehicles—has been struggling to secure a foothold in America for a decade. While the general public has been but dimly conscious of what was going on, a large number of adventurous capitalists and ingenious mechanics have been spending brains, money and energy to secure safe and practical motor vehicles for use throughout the United States. They are no longer regarded as freaks and their hopes are no longer regarded as visions.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1924

NEW YORK—The long heralded coast-to-coast regular air mail service started today between this city and San Francisco, and letters leaving here this morning will be delivered in the city by the Golden Gate tomorrow afternoon. The regular schedule calls for the complete flight to be made in 35 hours and by this service will enable letters to go from one ocean to the other and be answered in the same time that it now takes a letter to go from coast to coast by the fastest train.



Former Playboy of the Western World

A Spare Tire Policy—The Same

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Should Vice-President Gerald Ford ever be propelled to the White House by fate, an implacable Congress or the blind goddess of justice, he would continue to apply U.S. foreign policy along present lines and would do everything in his power to retain Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State.

The Vice-President is under no compulsion to discuss the eventualities of his own advancement, being a loyal colleague and supporter of President Nixon. But, when pressed on the subject of Kissinger—in hypothetical circumstances—he insists: "There is no question but that I would keep him. I think he is a man of destiny. For all the world, he is the most successful secretary of state we have had in my lifetime. He is indispensable."

Ford has known Kissinger for some 15 years. He spoke warmly of him at the latter's arrival at Harvard, on three occasions. "My association with him," the Vice-President adds, "is close and personal."

Nixon's Arrangement

Therefore it has been particularly easy for him to receive the briefings Kissinger regularly gives him in Washington. Ford stresses that Nixon personally arranged that he should be particularly well informed on foreign policy and national security affairs following his succession to Spiro Agnew as Vice-President last December.

"As far as Kissinger is concerned," he told me, "at least once a week either he or (General Brent) Scowcroft (Kissinger's former White House assistant) briefs me. It's in Washington, it is in New York. Also every day I get the same CIA analysis that is given to the President. It is in the office when I arrive."

"Usually I meet the secretary of defense formally once a month and frequently communicate with him by telephone. I meet with every U.S. ambassador abroad when he is here in town. I attend all meetings when the President and the secretary of state are present. I periodically meet our military chiefs and the heads of the CIA."

Ford was an isolationist, as a

very young man, but began to change during his two years on a Pacific carrier in World War II which gave him a lot of time to think. From the same Michigan town as the late Sen. Vandenberg, who switched dramatically away from isolationism, he fought and won his first congressional campaign in 1948 as a supporter of the Marshall Plan.

'Regular Process'

Since then he believes he has acquired a good background on foreign policy. As House minority leader he participated in many meetings on this with Presidents Johnson and Nixon and served on House subcommittees on foreign affairs and the CIA. He visited China two years ago.

Now he attends all cabinet and National Security Council meetings as part of the "regular process of keeping a vice-pres-

ident informed." He adds: "There is nothing more I can get," and also that he is privy to all secret matters, problems and decisions even when the President is out of the country, as is now the case. Gen. Haig, Nixon's right hand, calls Ford on scrambled communications from abroad and fills him in, whether from the Middle East, Brussels or the Soviet Union.

I asked the Vice-President if he was making any special personal efforts to bring himself up-to-date on diplomatic and defense matters. He replied: "In the sense that I am very conscientious about my briefings and my meetings, I can answer yes." I then asked if he felt, with this background, that he was sufficiently in the picture to assume presidential power in any emergency that might give him leadership responsibility for the country.

Categorically, he replied: "I have no hesitancy in saying yes."

The important point, he views is that the Number Two man clearly shares the policy aims of the country's Number One man. Moreover, he would seek to pursue them with the same diplomatic team if circumstances should move him to an office he insists he does not covet—although it is one for which he feels prepared, thanks to a large degree to arrangements made by the President himself.

This primordial fact should be properly understood not only by Americans but by both the friends and adversaries of the United States abroad. Most of them are as puzzled by the possible implications of our internal political crisis as we are bewildered by the international ramifications of the crisis itself.

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Soviet Doubts on Nixon's Future

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MOSCOW.—Fermenting every aspect of the summit meeting here is deep Soviet uncertainty over the future of President Nixon.

The President's self-serving efforts to enshrine détente as a special Nixon creation—its future co-existent with his own—has both embarrassed and angered his Soviet hosts. A leading Western analyst called it "outrageous." Indeed, the real reason for the extraordinary change in the official translation of Mr. Nixon's toast to Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the state dinner last week, a toast which credited détente to his "close personal relationship" with Brezhnev, was that it appalled and offended Brezhnev himself. It appeared to elevate Brezhnev to heights unacceptable to the Communist party hierarchy.

No Basis

Although Brezhnev is now at the peak of his personal prestige and power, the cult of the individual went out with Nikita Khrushchev. For more important, however, is the fact that détente

became an objective of highest Soviet policy not by any whim of Brezhnev but by decree of the 24th party congress in April, 1971.

The translation changed Mr. Nixon's phrase "close personal relationship" to "relations between us." As a Soviet source told us: "We have never based any foreign policy ever on the claim of a personal relationship and we do not intend to start now."

No word of this Soviet displeasure was allowed to sift through to Mr. Nixon. Indeed, every public pronouncement by Soviet leaders is being carefully screened to avoid any semblance of criticism of the President. That is a measure of the delicacy with which the Kremlin has approached its 1974 negotiating sessions with a President who is here today but may be gone tomorrow.

Yet, beneath the surface, the press ruling establishment is asking critical questions about Mr. Nixon and the future of détente. For example, it is felt that because Mr. Nixon's 1973 pledge of U.S. trade credit for the Soviet Union and his promise to extend tariff equality to Moscow are still

unfulfilled due to congressional resistance, "the situation is very tense" and a congressional delegation with him to the summit. But in fact, the President was not about to share any summit glory with the Democratic Congress.

More important, it is now being widely but privately said, that Mr. Nixon should have explained the pitfalls of congressional politics before he promised so much in the way of expanded trade. Although no word of Communist party disaffection has seeped into the tightly controlled press about the failure of the United States to deliver on those promises, there is profound regret within the top leadership. That regret could boombox on Brezhnev if the trade stalemate continues much longer.

Kissinger Role

Moreover, a feeling of uneasiness is beginning to permeate high party levels about the continuing instability of the U.S. government, including reports in the American press about dissonance between Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, who is regarded here as critically important to the process of détente.

The attack on Kissinger by liberal Democrats—and, weaker, powerful elements in Washington—is in the words of a Soviet theoretician, beyond comprehension in the country of non-militant bureaucratic solidarity. Coupled with the President's failure to speak out for Kissinger, this both disturbs and distracts the Soviet leaders.

None of this means that détente has been weakened as a fundamental Soviet policy. To the contrary, the mere fact that the leadership here is treating this third summit with delicacy and making so obvious a public effort to ignore Mr. Nixon's vulnerability points the other way: Détente is still perceived as vital to Soviet interests, stretching far beyond the end of Richard Nixon's presidency.

But the mood is uneasy; the atmosphere murky and the accomplishments meager. As a leading American diplomat told us: "The Kremlin is off the top of its head and we are trying hard to keep the milk from going sour."

Détente, But With Caution

By Robert Taft Jr.

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is in the Soviet Union to further the cause of détente. There should be no one in Washington who does not wish him success. But at the same time that we work for the lessening of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, we must continue to watch not just the rhetoric but also the realities of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Foremost among these realities is the discrepancy between the Soviet public endorsement of détente and the quiet but constant building of Soviet military power.

In strategic arms, the Russians are preparing to deploy four powerful new intercontinental ballistic missiles plus a new strategic bomber.

More critically, they are moving to nullify the U.S. acceptance of the first agreement on the limitation of strategic arms by adopting their own system of MIRVs, or warheads with multiple missiles.

In conventional armaments, speed and quantity are not their allies. They are building up a major program to strengthen their conventional land forces in Europe, both with men and with advanced, high-firepower weapons.

Limited Tactics

Nor do the private statements of Soviet leaders offer assurance. It is no secret that at the Prague conference of Eastern European party chiefs, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet "party" leader, declared détente to be a goal but as a tactic with limited duration. Détente is justified within the party on the grounds that it is acceptable to bargain with the devil as long as you cheat him in the end.

As long as these Soviet policies and attitudes persist, we must base our diplomacy not on pro forma détente, but on diplomatic and military realities. The foremost of these realities is our need for a strong and independent China to be a counterweight to the Soviet Union.

In our recent concern with the Middle East and with improving relations with Moscow, we have diverted our attention from Peking, with unfortunate results. The Chinese leadership has been increasingly open about its disappointment with the United States and its feeling that China has received little American assistance in reducing the Soviet threat.

It is clear that an important element in the current Chinese power struggle is the argument of the old Lin Biao faction that the understanding with the United States has failed and that the only way to reduce the Soviet threat is through a new alliance with the Soviet Union.

If we are to maintain China's current position as a counterbalance to Soviet power, we must take far-reaching measures to strengthen the U.S.-Chinese relationship. Secretary of State Kissinger, in recent but unfortunately little-noticed address, did re-emphasize the U.S. interest in a strong and independent China.

Concrete Terms

But the American effort must be in concrete terms. Specifically, we must make it clear that we would expect to give active diplomatic and material support to China in the event of a confrontation with the Soviet Union. We should carefully examine the question of China under the Nixon Doctrine, providing it with an opportunity to acquire the material it needs to defend itself against aggression.

Exchanges of ballet troupes and orchestras are all very well, but Peking is aware, if some here are not, that anti-tank weapons are rather more effective in deterring potential Soviet aggression.

This does not mean that we should fail to seek détente with Moscow. A new détente would, by definition, include a reduction of the Soviet military threat to all powers.

But as long as the current discrepancy exists between Soviet public pronouncements and Soviet military preparations, we cannot afford to abandon the traditional practice of counting the divisions. In the current world balance of power, it is imperative that the divisions of China's army continue to be stationed on the Soviet frontier.

Robert Taft Jr. is a Republican U.S. senator from Ohio. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Hill Samuel Reveals Loss On Herstatt

at Bonn Said Ready
to Reimburse Claim

By William Ellington
LONDON, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Hill Samuel Group Ltd. disclosed today that it had been unable to complete a \$215-million spot exchange transaction with Banthaus L.D. Herstatt before the Cologne bank was ordered into liquidation. But the groupbank has offered to settle this transaction and all others like it would be settled before other claims are solved, Hill Samuel said.

Speaking at a press conference, Sir Kenneth Keith, Hill Samuel's chairman, said he had scussed his bank's position this morning with Karl Klagen, president of the Bundesbank. Sir Kenneth said that the bank was very anxious to ensure that all foreign exchange transactions with Herstatt were settled out from forward foreign exchange transactions and other claims of creditors in the German bank's liquidation.

Herstatt had its banking license withdrawn late last Wednesday because its forward foreign exchange losses appeared to exceed its net worth by some \$48 million, or about \$187 million.

The action came after several links had delivered deutsche marks to Herstatt in Cologne in oral spot or two-day settlement transactions, but before the other side of the transactions in dollars were completed by Herstatt's correspondent bank in New York, the Chase Manhattan bank.

As a result, several banks were caught paying money out but not having received payment.

In addition to Hill Samuel, German Guaranty Trust Co. and Seattle First National Bank have disclosed that they were unable to complete spot transactions with Herstatt for a combined total of \$7 million. However, Sir Kenneth said that altogether 10 or 11 other banks had been caught in incomplete spot transactions.

Sir Kenneth said that to his knowledge had never been a major instance when a foreign exchange transaction was only half completed. He believed that German authorities made an error in allowing Herstatt's license before the close of business in New York, he declared.

He added that Hill Samuel had forward foreign exchange or exposure in the Herstatt lapse. His bank did have Herstatt funds on deposit, Sir Kenneth said, but he decided to discontinue the amount.

Meanwhile, activity continued to be very limited in the foreign exchange market because the initial damage, due to Herstatt's collapse, remained uncertain.

Most of the Herstatt losses are poised to stem from forward foreign exchange transactions, which some observers believe several hundred million dollars in gross amounts though the loss has been estimated so far at \$187 million.

Electrolux Wins Bid
NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—Electrolux, the Swedish appliance maker, announced today that it had won a bid for 1.85 million shares of National Electric Corp.

The tendered in response to its offer of June 20 to purchase all National Electric shares at \$28 per share. This gives Electrolux more than 90 percent control of National Electric.

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Iran Doubles the Price Of Gas Sent to Russia

TEHRAN, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Iran has doubled the price of natural gas delivered to the Soviet Union, it was officially disclosed here today. The Soviet Union resells the gas in Europe.

Under a 1966 agreement Iran has been supplying the Russians with about 30 billion cubic feet of natural gas annually. The

**Bonn Warned
On Inflation**

KIEL, July 2 (Reuters).—West Germany's fight against inflation must be stepped up and the system of floating currencies made better use of in the government's stability program, the Kiel Economic Institute said today.

In its mid-year report on the German economy, it said the mark should be allowed to increase in value as part of a genuine stability program.

Germany would have to revalue the mark or end the joint European float if such a move was not followed by its float partners, the institute added.

The institute said tighter fiscal policies must be given clear priority in government spending, particularly in view of the expected 1975 budget deficit. If planned spending exceeds revenue, consumer spending must be reduced either by increasing taxes or higher loan financing.

In the international section of its report, it said the volume growth of world trade in the second half of this year will drop to 5 percent against the same 1973 period. Trade expansion for the whole of 1974 will therefore fall well below the 12 percent last year and the long-term 9 percent growth trend.

Gold Hits 5-Month Low

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—The price of gold fell to a five-month low in Europe's main bullion market today.

Dealers reported speculators were moving out of the market because the price of financing gold purchases has become prohibitive. Much of the money used to buy the metal is borrowed and the currently high interest rates have dampened these activities, dealers said.

In addition, a report in the Wall Street Journal this morning about the status of the bill to allow Americans to own gold by year-end said that the U.S. Treasury would undoubtedly sell gold to U.S. citizens to meet the expected demand.

The price of gold here and in Zurich fell from an overnight quote of \$142 an ounce to \$138, the lowest since Feb. 7 and the first time since then that the price went below the \$140 level, which many dealers had considered a resistance level that would entice buyers back into the market.

British Reserves Fall \$209 Million

LONDON, July 2 (Reuters).—Britain's official reserves of gold and currency fell by \$209 million in June to \$67.1 billion, the Treasury announced today.

This followed a drop of \$38 million the previous month.

The decline in June came as no surprise because of the large British trade deficit and because there were three times during the period when sterling came under some pressure.

The pound took today's news in its stride. A brief fall of one-sixth of a cent against the dollar was soon recouped and heavy commercial orders from New York lifted the pound to \$2.387 in mid-afternoon, compared with \$2.387 yesterday.

Nixon Appoints Eberle
WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP-DJ).—The White House said today that President Nixon has selected trade negotiator William Eberle as executive director of the Council on International Economic Policy, succeeding Peter Flanagan, who has resigned. Mr. Eberle will continue as the nation's trade negotiator in addition to his new duties. His appointment is subject to Senate approval.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Polaroid Sees Sharply Lower Profits

Polaroid will report sharply lower second-quarter earnings of less than 8 cents a share compared with 26 cents a share a year ago. The company says two factors were primarily responsible for the earnings decline: sales of its older line of pack camera and film fell by "a greater than anticipated magnitude," and at the same time there was a temporary reduction of SX 70 film sales, which during the early second quarter, was less than one-third of December's rate and well below company projections.

Reduced production resulted in "substantially greater manufacturing cost for all the film related facilities," all of which were running at less than economical levels, the company says. Polaroid adds that currently it has seen a "dramatic turnaround" in dealer demand for the SX 70 film, with orders in the last two weeks increasing to an average of more than four times the low point. Orders for the SX 70 film "have now hit an all-time high" and manufacturing capacity is being increased to keep up with demand. Polaroid says the sales gain for the second quarter, which will exceed last year by about 20 percent, was due to "greatly increased" sales of the SX 70 system. The SX 70 camera has shown "a consistent profit at the factory level since the beginning of 1974. However, it warns that until production rates reach a larger fraction of the capacity for which the SX 70 plants are designed, "we can expect fluctuations in quarterly results."

Alfa, Rolls-Royce in Joint Venture
Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-controlled auto maker, plans to form a joint venture with Rolls-Royce 1971 Ltd. to manufacture small jet engines for planes and helicopters. Alfa

Romeo says that once studies on the engines are completed production would start at its factory near Naples. The factory currently assembles Alfa-Sud autos. Because of the high technological interest of the enterprise and because of economic troubles affecting the European industrial sector, the governments of both partners in the venture would give financial support, Alfa Romeo adds. The Italians will reportedly provide 11 billion lire (about \$17 million). It was also reported that some West German firms might join the project.

Danes Sell Supertankers to Texaco

The A.P. Moller Group of Denmark has sold three of its newest and biggest supertankers to Texaco, reducing the Danish merchant fleet by one-seventh of its total tonnage. While Moller declines to discuss price, unofficial estimates put the figure at 12 billion kroner (about \$203 million).

U.S. Firms May Build Nuclear Plant

Bechtel Corp., Union Carbide and Westinghouse Electric may decide to build the first privately owned U.S. nuclear fuel processing plant in Alabama. The companies estimate the cost at \$2.75 billion. Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA), a joint venture formed by the three concerns two years ago to study the feasibility of such a plant, has taken an option of 1,720 acres and a decision will be made in October or November, a spokesman says. Whether to build the massive plant, which would process uranium for atomic power plants. The major question facing UEA, adds the spokesman, is that of financing. "This will probably be obtained by procuring utilities to commit themselves to 20-year contracts for nuclear fuel supplies with payment in advance."

Judge's Decision Could Mean Liquidation

Pennsy Ruled Out of Joint Rail System

PHILADELPHIA, July 2 (AP).—A federal judge ruled yesterday that the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad should not join a proposed new federal rail system set up by Congress.

The order by district court judge John Pulliam, unless set aside by the Supreme Court, could lead to the liquidation of the nation's largest railroad.

Penn Central was expected to become the major part of the Consolidated Railway Corp. (Conrail), which was created last year by Congress to bail out financially

troubled railroads in the Northeast and the Northwest. Judge Pulliam also ruled the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in bankruptcy proceedings, should not become part of Conrail.

In both cases, he said the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 "does not provide a process which would be fair and equitable to the estate of the debtor."

Congress recognized that there would be losses for the railroads while Conrail is organizing, but it only provided \$85 million

Dow Hits Year's Low As Polaroid Plunges

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP-DJ).—The Dow Jones industrial average set a 1974 low today as a plunge in Polaroid stock on projected sharply lower earnings weighed on the entire New York Stock Exchange list.

The industrial average sunk 15.36 points to 780.68. The last time it closed lower was on Dec. 5, 1973, when it finished the session at 788.31, the 1973 low. The lowest Dow average level previous to the 1973 low was Nov. 27, 1970, when it touched 781.35. The previous 1974 closing low was 785.37, set on May 29.

About 1,125 issues declined against 300 advances.

Trading was moderately active, with selling heavy toward the close. Volume totaled 134.6 million shares, compared with 107.7 million shares yesterday.

Brokers noted that early mid losses intensified after Polaroid opened for trading sharply lower and after the average fell below the previous 1974 closing low. They added that record interest rates are a chronic problem for the market.

Polaroid slumped 11 3/8 points to 24 1/4 after an opening decline by an influx of sell orders. The company said after the stock market closing yesterday that second-quarter earnings tumbled to less than 3 cents a share from 26 cents a year earlier. Polaroid was the most active Big Board issue on turnover of 387,000 shares.

Other plannings were also active and weak. Duncy fell 4 1/4 to 38 7/8. Xerox was 108 3/4, down 6 7/8. Control Data 21, off 3 5/8, IBM 211 1/2, off 1 1/4, Eastman Kodak 99 3/4, down 4 1/2, and Texas Instruments 91 3/8, down 2 1/8.

Bausch & Lomb fell 2 3/4 to 29 3/8. A New York state justice

ruled against Bausch & Lomb in its suit to prevent a subsidiary of National Patent Development from allowing another company to compete with Bausch & Lomb in the Japanese market.

Bausch & Lomb said that although its loss of exclusive rights will allow additional competition, it does not believe it will have any material effect on its overall sales and earnings.

Diston fell 1 3/8 to 11 1/8 on top of a loss of 1 1/4 yesterday. The company said a federal court in effect held invalid its patents on cordless electric grass shears.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.29 to 77.14. Syntex was most active, closing down 2 to 39 3/4 on volume of 141,800.

Also active were Texas International 5 1/4, down 1. Federal Resources 2 1/8, unchanged. Imperial Oil class, "A" 26, down 3/8, and McCulloch Oil class "A" 4 1/2, down 1/8.

Ford Raises Prices 1.3%

DEARBORN, Mich., July 2 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor said today it is increasing prices of its 1974 model cars and trucks an average of 53¢ a unit, or 1.3 percent, effective immediately.

Ford said its action "results primarily from recently announced steel price increases which raised our steel costs 10 to 12 percent." The increase follows a similar action by Chrysler Corp., which raised vehicle prices an average \$60 a unit.

Ford said that "as a result of continuing inflation our total vehicle costs have risen by about \$85 a unit since our last general increase on May 8. It should be obvious that we cannot sustain cost increases of this size without at least partial price recovery."

Dutch Company Eyes U.S. Firm

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Indian Head Inc. said today it was informed that Thyssen-Bornemisze Group of the Netherlands is considering making a cash tender offer for outstanding shares of Indian Head common stock. Thyssen-Bornemisze already owns about 24 percent of Indian Head.

Richard Powers, chairman of Indian Head, said he understood that any such offer would have to be first considered and approved by the supervisory board of the Dutch firm, which is heavily engaged in shipbuilding and engineering.

Opel to Cut Work Force

RUESSELSHEIM, West Germany, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Adam Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, plans to cut 2,500 from its work force of 19,500 persons in plants here, and at Bochum and Kaiserslautern.

Opel said today it is offering to terminate work contracts in these plants and will pay severance of 3,500 to 10,000 deutsche marks for anyone who accepts the offer. The object is to cut the work force to meet the present economic situation and thus prevent more drastic steps, the company added.

Volkswagenwerk also made such an offer to its workers and almost 3,500 workers of the company's 125,000 employees have quit.

NEW ISSUE

All three bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 12, 1974



IRELAND

20,000,000 European Units of Account
9 3/4 % Bonds 1974-1984

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank -

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited

The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited

These bonds have been placed, among others, by

Banca Commerciale Italiana	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas)	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Commerciale de Grèce S.A.	Banque Européenne de Tokyo	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Crédit Général	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
Dewar & Associés International S.C.S.	Dresdner Bank	Europartners Securities Corporation
Euroseas Securities	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Kredietbank N.V.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Privatbanken	Smith, Barney & Co.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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on Executive Search and Selection
announce the appointment of

Mr. Wendell S. Clough

as Vice-President, Europe

Peter W. Hood, Managing Director.

George E. Cacasos, Associate Director.

Paul R. Ray International,

94 Jermyn Street, London S.W.1.

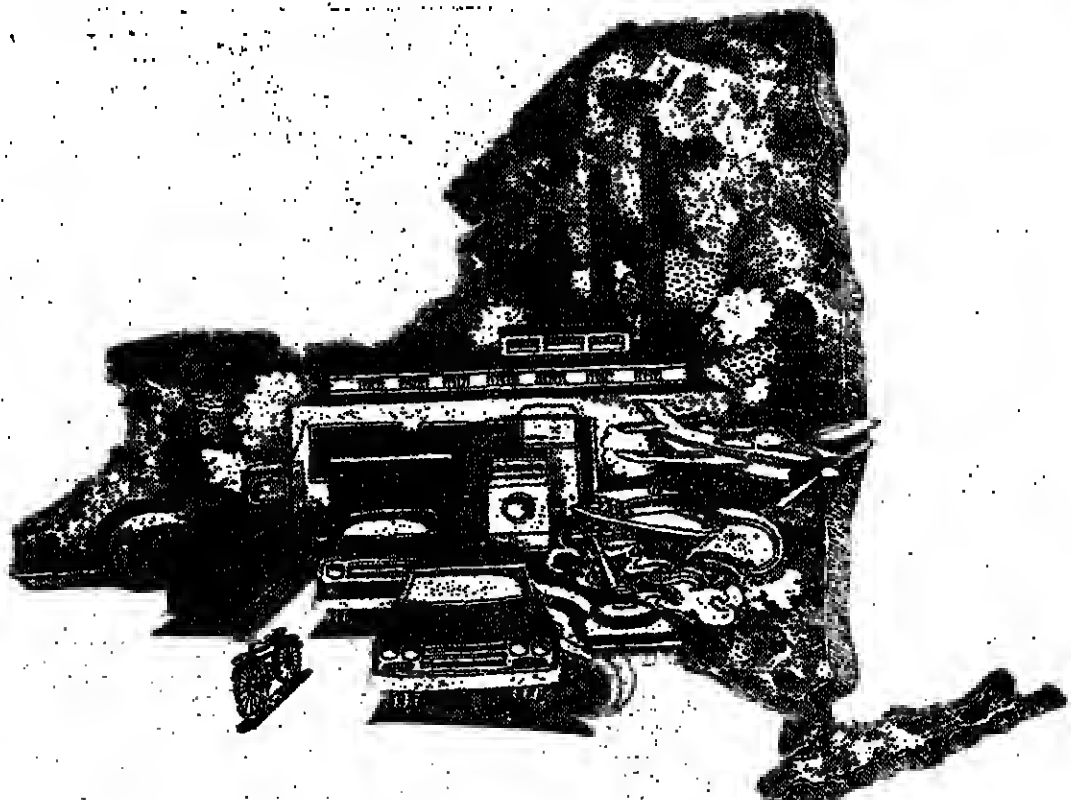
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

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(Continued on next page.)

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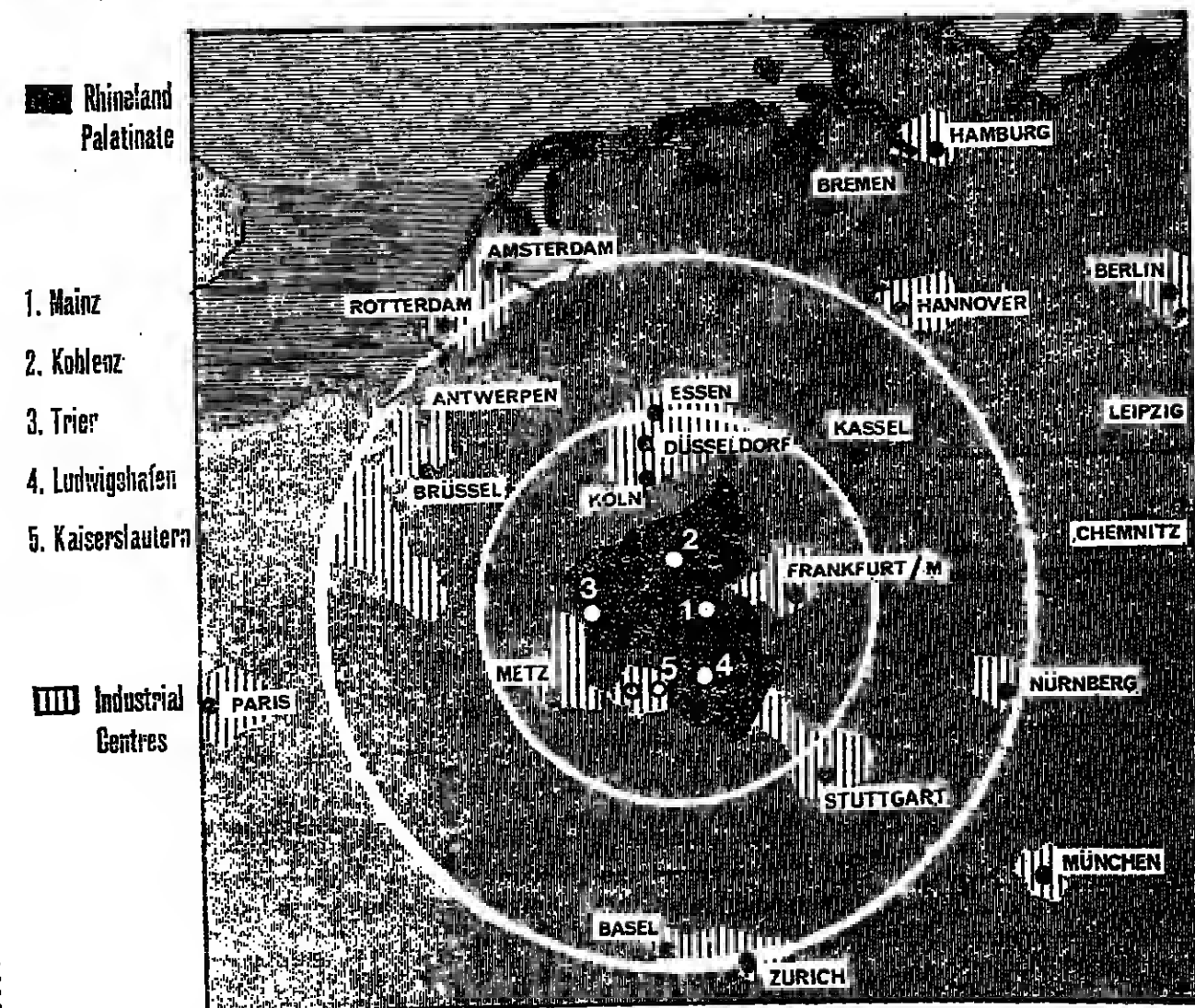
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NEW YORK, July 2.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	July 2	July 1	June 28
COFFEES			
Arabica, lb.	1.08	1.08	1.08
Robusta, lb.	0.78	0.78	0.78
TEA			
Orthodox, lb.	1.18	1.18	1.18
Orthodox, lb.	1.18	1.18	1.18
FRUIT & NUTS			
Apples, lb.	0.18	0.18	0.18
Oranges, lb.	0.18	0.18	0.18
Almonds, lb.	1.18	1.18	1.18
Walnuts, lb.	1.18	1.18	1.18
COMMODITY INDEXES			
Stocks (1964=100)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bonds (1964=100)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Commodities (1964=100)	100.00	100.00	100.00

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

WORLD SUGAR NO. 11

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Sugar	1.18	1.18	1.18
Sugar	1.18	1.18	1.18
Sugar	1.18	1.18	1.18

International Stock Indexes

Index	July 2	July 1	June 28
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00

FCE Quotations

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

Forward Contract

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

INDEXCHANGE

Index	July 2	July 1	June 28
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00
NYSE	100.00	100.00	100.00

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London Commodities

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

London Metal Markets

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

European Markets

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

Market Summary

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

Euro Is Worth...

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

Toronto Stocks

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

Montreal Stocks

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

WHEAT

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corn	0.78	0.78	0.78
Soybeans	1.18	1.18	1.18

WHEAT

Commodity	July 2	July 1	June 28
Wheat	1.18	1.18	1.18
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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COUNTS
IGN BRANCH OFFICES
1973
243,426,226

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) 12-14-74	Closing prices on July 2, 1974	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask				
The following list is a selected			S-d						
National Securities			Ind Hadr						
Dealers Assn., over			Infra						
Sec. counter			Infrrak						
Insurance & Indus-			Infrg						
trial stocks.			Infrg Wch						
Bank and Trust			Isou U						
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Nastase Eliminated by Stockton at Wimbledon

By Fred Lupper
WIMBLEDON, England, July 2 (UPI)—In the major upset of the day, the American Nastase today lost to the British Stockton in the first round of Wimbledon.

Nastase, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1970, was defeated in the first round of the Wimbledon tournament today by the British player, John Ilie. Nastase, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1970, was defeated in the first round of the Wimbledon tournament today by the British player, John Ilie.

Stockton, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1970, was defeated in the first round of the Wimbledon tournament today by the British player, John Ilie. Nastase, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1970, was defeated in the first round of the Wimbledon tournament today by the British player, John Ilie.

He appealed to the crowd for help and he questioned decisions. In this hubbub, Stockton broke Ilie's service at love and was serving for the match at 5-4 but the crowd had shaken him. Dick Doubledt, then, hit over the line, doublefaulted again and watched a Nastase backhand find the corner. There was soon

the tie-break and against a streaking backhand, Nastase volleyed out with the match to Stockton, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-8.

"He seemed to lose interest," said Stockton. "We were 3-3 in the first set and love-4 there once. And he could have run right through me." That's the Nastase story for 1974.

Five-time Wimbledon champion Billie Jean King gave a volleying lesson to Britain's Lesley Charles, winning 6-3, 6-0, and Chris Evert, runner-up here a year ago to King, had difficulty with Mona Schallau before taking up a 7-5, 6-1 victory as they got to the quarters.

Last night there had been seven American women in the last sixteen. The rest disappeared without trace and the biggest surprise was the defeat of Rose Casals. Fourth-seeded and four times the semifinalist here, Rosie was out-manuevered by tiny Linky Boshoff, a 17-year-old South African schoolgirl who, at 5 feet 1, is fractionally shorter than Rosie.

Looking more like a Dresden doll than an athlete, Boshoff "played my own game." Her game consisted of anchoring herself on the baseline and hitting to places that Rosie had just left.

Defensively, the South African was solid as a backboard. There were a few stray moments for her. She was at 5-1 with four set points and at 5-2 with three more before caressing a backhand for 6-2. More adventurous later, she gingerly advanced on her second match point to bury the match volley in an open ground for the match, 6-2, 6-3. She could not believe it. "I was afraid," she confessed, "of losing love and love."

Decisive Games Today

Value of Soccer Coach Debatable

By Brian Glanville

MUNICH, July 2 (UPI)—How much does a manager do? The question is an endlessly contentious one, both at club and international level. Tomorrow, when the last four matches of the semi-final round of this World Cup take place, two managers will be left tense but optimistic, two defeated.

Helmut Schoen of West Germany and Rinus Michels of the Netherlands will probably be the happy ones. Mario Zagallo of Brazil and East German Gerd Genski of Poland will be disappointed. Yet, of the four, only Michels and Genski have won consistent praise. Zagallo, who in my opinion has been making bricks without straw out of his limited Brazilian team, has been the object of savage criticism from his countrymen. Schoen, too, after his third undoubtedly successful World Cup in charge of the West German team, has been the object of sustained and derogatory criticism.

It is always hard to know how much of a team's success or failure is owed to its manager (or coach, if you prefer the American terminology). Is West Germany winning despite Schoen or because of Schoen? Would Brazil have done better under another manager than Zagallo, as his personal rival and critic Joao Saldanha once suggested? It is hard to say. But it is a matter of fact that until the solid, uncompromising Michels took over the Dutch team, it was little more than a mediocre amalgam of great names which did not live up to its reputation. If you wish, a mountain of white medals and continuously persecuted mice.

The Netherlands, though no one denied the strength of the individual players at their disposal, were quite lucky to qualify at all. Twice they drew goallessly with their eternal rivals, Belgium, but they scraped through to the finals because they had scored more goals than the Belgians. There were endless squabbles about money—right up to the moment that the team was to leave for West Germany. Indeed, there were even threats then that the Dutch would stay at home if their Dutch federation did not give them what they wanted. A compromise was reached, and a Dutch team which had just showed its potential by thrashing Argentina 4-1, in an exhibition match set off for the World Cup—which they may well win.

World Cup Standings					
GROUP A					
	W	L	T	F	G
Netherlands	2	0	0	4	6
Brazil	2	0	0	4	3
Argentina	0	3	0	0	1
G. Germany	0	2	0	0	3

GROUP B					
	W	L	T	F	G
W. Germany	2	0	0	4	5
Poland	2	0	0	4	3
Sweden	0	2	0	0	2
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	0	1

TODAY'S GAMES					
GROUP A					
	W	L	T	F	G
The Netherlands vs. Brazil, in Dortmund.					
Argentina vs. East Germany, in Gelsenkirchen.					

GROUP B					
	W	L	T	F	G
Sweden vs. Yugoslavia, in Dortmund.					
Poland vs. West Germany, in Frankfurt.					

SATURDAY, JULY 6					
Consolation game					
	W	L	T	F	G
Group A runner-up vs. Group B runner-up, in Munich.					

SUNDAY, JULY 7					
(Championship)					
	W	L	T	F	G
Group A winner vs. Group B winner, in Munich.					

many as a journalist. He has accused Zagallo of running Brazilian football, of playing too many training matches, of being over-anxious to like and admire Saldanha but I admire Zagallo, too, and think the criticism quite unjust, though no doubt they will rain upon him from all over Brazil if the Dutch beat his team in Dortmund, as they should.

Zagallo has done more than anyone was entitled to expect with the limited resources at his command. True, his three-man attack of Valdomiro, Jairzinho and Dirceu, which one saw last year in Glasgow against Scotland, is modest. True, the midfield, though Rivellino seems to be improving, is a shadow of the 1970 one. But a defense which was being dismissed as inept before the World Cup began has conceded only a single goal. I think Zagallo has done an infinitely better job than Vicente Feola in 1966, when a gerontophilic selection policy led to two defeats at Everton, England, and Brazil's elimination before the quarterfinals.

Poland, being the four Communist country that it is, the door Gorsk is most unlikely to be pulled, even if Poland loses to the West Germans. And why should he be? The thoroughly reasonable attitude of the Poles and their press is that the team has done wonders to get as far as it has.

As for Schoen, my sympathies go out to him. He got West Germany to the World Cup final of 1966. He would have got them to the final of 1970, had the Italians not brutalized Franz Beckenbauer in the Mexico City semifinal. Now he is in sight of the 1974 final. Not a bad record for an alleged poor manager supposedly out-dodged, like Zagallo, merely with good luck. But surely that is the rarest and most precious quality of all.

Major League Standings					
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	40	34	14	.541	
Montreal	36	34	14	.514	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	36	30	14	.543	2 1/2
Cincinnati	32	40	14	.444	4 1/2
Chicago	31	42	15	.425	5 1/2
Milwaukee	28	43	19	.393	8 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION					
	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	42	24	14	.636	
Cincinnati	40	21	19	.657	1 1/2
Atlanta	39	20	20	.660	1 1/2
Sao Francisco	34	28	18	.545	4 1/2
Sao Diego	33	27	20	.545	4 1/2

Monday's Games					
Tuesday's Games					
	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia at New York, N.					
Houston at Atlanta, N.					
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, N.					
Chicago at St. Louis, N.					
Sao Diego at San Francisco, N.					

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	28	10	.600	
Cleveland	39	24	17	.615	1 1/2
Baltimore	38	25	17	.603	1 1/2
Detroit	35	28	17	.556	3 1/2
Milwaukee	30	43	17	.413	8 1/2
New York	30	40	17	.431	9 1/2

Monday's Games					
Tuesday's Games					
	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Cleveland 2, Milwaukee 1-2.					
Boston 4, Baltimore 4.					
Philadelphia at New York, N.					
Houston at Atlanta, N.					
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, N.					
Chicago at St. Louis, N.					
Sao Diego at San Francisco, N.					

Briles Returns to Work
KANSAS CITY, July 2 (AP)—After spending more than 60 days on the inactive list while recovering from knee surgery, Nelson Briles has returned to active duty with the Kansas City Royals.

Briles, who had been out of action since June 1, was scheduled to pitch for the Royals today against the St. Louis Cardinals.

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Wimbledon Results
MEN'S SINGLES
(Fourth Round)
1. 6-3, 7-5: Stan Smith, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
2. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
3. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
4. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
5. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
6. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
7. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
8. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
9. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
10. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
11. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
12. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
13. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
14. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
15. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
16. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
17. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
18. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
19. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
20. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
21. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
22. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
23. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
24. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
25. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
26. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
27. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
28. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
29. 6-3, 6-4: John Newcombe, U.S., vs. J. Ilie, Romania.
30. 6-3, 6-

Observer

A Furnished Mind

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Two of the fiercest hothouses of radicalism will go on the block tomorrow at Brumley's, the chic auctioneer to the filthy rich.

The hothouses, a particularly fine pair left over from the 1964 presidential campaign, are from the collection of Baxter Swink, back Swink has been forced to sell for reasons that were easily predictable once he had insisted on building a house of cards.



Baker

The roof fell in, Swink was in hot water. He was rather happy about that sequence of events. "It would have shaken my faith in the predictability of prose," he told reporters at the time. "If the windows had blown out, leaving me in cold water."

Experts say that this was never a possibility. In the collapse of a house of cards, they say, windows never blow out. The roof falls in, and the water in which the builder thereafter finds himself is always hot water. Had Swink built a house divided against itself, or a house built on sand, these experts say, the results would have been the same—fall-in of roof, immersion of Swink in hot water. The laws are immutable.

Fixtures, furnishings and even food from Mr. Swink's house were shown up by a Brumley's agent. Everything is to be sold. Besides the hot water, there is a great quantity of cold water.

"Swink had almost every household item a man might need to write a bad novel with," he said. "Here, for example, is a splendid ceiling to be hit by characters given to high drama."

To demonstrate, he leaped high into the gloom, hit the ceiling with a thunderous crash and came back to earth looking pleased.

He pointed to a table standing unflinchingly despite the weight of several thousand cards. "The indispensable item for the man of candor," he said, "when you lay all your cards on that table, it will not collapse."

In the rear of the storeroom, a group of Brumley's clerks were having cocktails and laugh-

ing gaily about the absurd prices their customers had paid that day. "Watch this!" whispered the agent, and, lifting a cheerless gray mass out of a chest, he threw it toward the partying clerks. It landed with a damp thud, and instantly the gaiety of the little gathering gave way to gloom.

"A wet blanket," the agent explained. One of the prize items in the sale is Swink's sparklingly clean floor. Its cleanliness results from Swink's habit of always wiping up the floor with his opponents in arguments.

The Swink kitchen collection is worthy of the man. There is the usual talking pot and the kettle which the pot is forever calling black. The usual frying pan and fire, for the hoodless to jump, respectively, out of and into. The usual sink of vice.

There is also a huge back burner to put difficult problems on a magnificent pressure cooker big enough to hold three dozen ambitious young executives, and a deep-freeze in which the White House may store any programs it has to make life a bit more tolerable, but not yet.

A large window that had been ripped out of Swink's house was the source of much cursing. "That!" the Brumley's agent repeated. "Why, that's the window all your hopes and dreams go right out. The reason is usually pretty fierce, and that they paid and above and carry on disgracefully to be the first hope or fear out the window."

The window was indeed in confusion. Hopes were threatening to punch dreams in their noses and dreams were elbowing hopes and kicking at all available shins. "Watch this!" said the Brumley's agent, and, opening Swink's refrigerator, he reached past the grapes of wrath and the fruit of labor toward a crate of eggs. "Shall we egg them on?" he asked.

"Most certainly not. We must make them quit instantly."

"There's only one way for anybody to quit," he said, and grabbed a big shivering fowl by its wing, jerked it down and put it in the refrigerator. "Cold turkey."

Mr. Baker is on vacation. While he is away, the Herald Tribune will publish some of his classics.

Carrying on the Tolstoy Tradition

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT)—Tolstoy wrote masterpieces such as "War and Peace," but he also collaborated on less famous works of art. One of them—frail and mortal, her mind humming with memories expressed and joys inexpressible—was 90 years old yesterday July 1.

Alexandra Tolstoy, the author's only surviving child, was feted after a lifetime of good works and devotion to her father's spirit. At Valley Cottage, N.Y., where she presides over the Tolstoy Foundation, a public charity which, since 1939, has been aiding Russian refugees, there were congratulatory greetings, a banquet for 123 friends and songs in her honor by Serge Jaroff's Don Cossack Singers.

"This is very hard," she said, recalling her father's insistence on modesty. "I remember all the sins I had and all the faults. Every person has lots of things to repent, and I was a sinful creature."

The Tributes

Such comparisons were swept aside in the birthday chorus. "Your accomplishments are legion," President Nixon said in his birthday letter. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, director of Moscow's Tolstoy Museum, sent a telegram of good wishes, and so did Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet author, who had earlier written: "What your father meant in my life does not need to be explained. But that you, too, at one time have nearly played a very major role in it, is not known... 20 years ago, while still only planning my first publication, I remember thinking that in the West there was no one more trustworthy, reliable or worthy of respect than yourself."

Alexandra Tolstoy, 90, only surviving child of the Russian author, and head of the Tolstoy Foundation.

U.S.

Many of the celebrants were resident at the Tolstoy Center, the 48-acre settlement near Nyack in Rockland County. It includes a modern nursing home for 95 patients and homes for 50 other aged emigres. The common language is Russian, the cuisine is Russian, walks are hung with scenes of Russian life, and silver birches grow as they do in Russia.

A traveler straying into the center could easily get the impression that he had been transported back to the old country.

More than 6,000 Russian refugees have passed through the settlement, and tens of thousands of others were helped by foundation representatives in Europe.

"My father taught me that you must do something for others," said Miss Tolstoy, "and it gives me happiness that we can help the refugees."

Another Birthday

In the white wooden house which is home and office, her own room has row on row of photographs of her bearded father. She clearly remembers his 80th birthday, in 1908, two years before his death, when Count Tolstoy's estate, Yasnaya Polyana (Bright Field), was the goal for pilgrims from all over

Europe. "There was champagne," she said. "Normally we never had anything to drink. It was an abstinence—no drink, no meat."

Alexandra was the 12th of 13 children, and at age 17 she became her father's secretary.

"I couldn't make out his handwriting or his philosophy," said Miss Tolstoy. "Finally the day came when I began to understand. 'Oh God,' he said, 'now I won't be at ease in dictating to you.'"

It gave her great joy when her father chose her as the executor of his will, instructing her that she should be publishing royalties to buy his land back from his family and distribute it to the peasants. "When the revolution came and the lands all around were burning," she said, "the peasants came with pickaxes and surrounded Yasnaya Polyana, all its five villages, and nothing was touched."

During World War I, Miss Tolstoy worked as a nurse on the Turkish and German fronts, and was gassed and hospitalized. After the war she worked on an edition of her father's writings. She was arrested five times and spent a year in prison for allowing a group of White Russians to meet in her Moscow home. In 1929 she got permission to leave the Soviet Union, and after two years' lecturing

in Japan, she came to the United States.

A Preparation

Until about two years ago, Miss Tolstoy (she was naturalized in 1941, and dropped the title countess) used to give lectures, but now she has arthritis and finds it difficult to walk. "The agony of the body is not important," she said. "God sends us the sickness as a preparation for death."

"I don't believe in everything the Orthodox Church says," she went on. "I don't believe in miracles, but I want the people to go to church. Maybe my father could live without church and without God, but we weaker people need something to support us."

Miss Tolstoy was gestured to accompany her deepest thoughts, and she held a pen horizontally before her. "Here is religion," she said, pointing to one end, and then pointing to the other. "Here is immorality." She moved the pen almost to the vertical. "At the present moment, morality is here (down) and sin is here (up)."

"They will say I am old-fashioned," she went on. "I am afraid for this country, because of lack of religion among the young ones, drugs, immorality and the shamelessness of youth."

PEOPLE: Tennessee Williams Vs. a Berlin Theater

A Berlin theater director, Charles Lang of the Free Theater, said Monday that playwright Tennessee Williams, acting through his agents in the United States and West Germany, had barred the production in Berlin of "A Streetcar Named Desire," because the main lead was to be played by a black.

The premiere scheduled for last week-end was called off, according to The New York Times, after Williams' representatives in West Germany obtained an injunction. Lang reportedly wanted to have Günter Kaufmann play Stanley Kowalski "to integrity and accentuate" the "class conflict" in the play. Lang also planned to change the rape scene in the final act into a seduction scene to meet with objections from Williams' representatives. Lang is seeking a reversal of the court order. In New York, Williams' agent, Bill Barnes, said that the German director's concept of the play was "a total distortion." He added that casting a black actor in the lead would be "the wrong emphasis for the play." This is New Orleans in 1947. It would not even be reasonable.

Henry Kissinger has reported receiving 17 gifts from foreign leaders since he became secretary of state on Sept. 22, 1973, according to Washington Post columnist Maxine Maltzman. The list, filed with the State Department's protocol office, includes 95 wedding presents sent to him and the former Nancy Kissinger after their marriage in March. All the Kissinger foreign gifts, including wedding presents, have been turned over to the U.S. government in compliance with the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1946, which bars government officials from accepting items valued at more than \$50. The most valuable gift on the Kissinger list is a painting by Mexico's celebrated David Siqueiros, probably worth "around \$20,000."

Dino Martin, 22, son of singer Dean Martin, has been fined \$2,000 and placed on a year's probation for possessing seven machine guns and a 14-foot anti-tank gun. The U.S. district court judge in Los Angeles said he gave Martin 10 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

Stephen Smith, who is married to Jean Kennedy Smith, the late

John Kennedy's sister, was booked on a charge of "disorderly conduct" in New York Tuesday. Police said that Smith failed to pay \$50 cents of a taxi fare, after a dispute with a taxi driver over what Smith called a wrong turn. Smith was released and told that a court hearing would be set later.

Signs of the times: Hanging in the window of a Tel Aviv restaurant, according to the Associated Press, is a welcoming sign: "Come in, let us hospitably you."

U.S. Navy notes: Cmdr. William Martin has been suspended from the Navy's promotion list for reserve officers for striking through a bathroom in a New York hotel in May. This was revealed Monday by his lawyer, Stuart Work, who filed papers in Brooklyn seeking to block a Navy inquiry. Work argued that the incident, at a reserve officers' convention, was "an off-duty affair and hence no breach of Navy discipline."

For the 20th year in a row, City Hall reporters boomed New York politicians' as "senior" at the Monday night in Manhattan, pitcher Edward O'Neill of the New York Daily News held the politicians to "five runs with Commanding Theodore Weiss of Manhattan giving up seven."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES 3 JULY
MIDNIGHT JEWELRY
DISCOUNTS
MIDNIGHT JEWELRY
MIDNIGHT JEWELRY

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PARIS AMERICAN ACADEMY
PARIS AMERICAN ACADEMY
PARIS AMERICAN ACADEMY

PERSONALS

ROY & KAREN: Baby girl, Kristin
ROY & KAREN: Baby girl, Kristin
ROY & KAREN: Baby girl, Kristin

SHOPPING

CASPEREWEATERS for ladies
CASPEREWEATERS for ladies
CASPEREWEATERS for ladies

SERVICES

HOME-CASTELL Culture, spiritual
HOME-CASTELL Culture, spiritual
HOME-CASTELL Culture, spiritual

EDUCATION

COMPLETE IMMERSION: English
COMPLETE IMMERSION: English
COMPLETE IMMERSION: English

CAR RENTALS

MODES GENERAL: LUGGAGE &
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MODES GENERAL: LUGGAGE &

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

WYF FAX MONEY: CARGO Int'l. 38
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MOVING

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CAR RENTALS

LOWEST PRICE IN AUSTRIA: Auto
LOWEST PRICE IN AUSTRIA: Auto
LOWEST PRICE IN AUSTRIA: Auto

AUTOMOBILES

MASERATI, MERCEDES 1971, air
MASERATI, MERCEDES 1971, air
MASERATI, MERCEDES 1971, air

FOR SALE & WANTED

FOR SALE: 1971 Ford Mustang
FOR SALE: 1971 Ford Mustang
FOR SALE: 1971 Ford Mustang

ANTIQUE

ANTIQUE: 19th Century English
ANTIQUE: 19th Century English
ANTIQUE: 19th Century English

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K

BUY DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
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HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS: 1.00 carat, 14K
HOTELS-RESTAURANTS: 1.00 carat, 14K
HOTELS-RESTAURANTS: 1.00 carat, 14K

NIGHT CLUBS

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NIGHT CLUBS: 1.00 carat, 14K
NIGHT CLUBS: 1.00 carat, 14K

FRANCE

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GERMANY

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ITALY

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PORTUGAL

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SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND: 1.00 carat, 14K
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SWITZERLAND: 1.00 carat, 14K

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: 1.00 carat, 14K
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: 1.00 carat, 14K
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: 1.00 carat, 14K

REVITALISATION

REVITALISATION: 1.00 carat, 14K
REVITALISATION: 1.00 carat, 14K
REVITALISATION: 1.00 carat, 14K

AGENTS

AGENTS: 1.00 carat, 14K
AGENTS: 1.00 carat, 14K
AGENTS: 1.00 carat, 14K

DISTRIBUTORS

DISTRIBUTORS: 1.00 carat, 14K
DISTRIBUTORS: 1.00 carat, 14K
DISTRIBUTORS: 1.00 carat, 14K

BUSINESS

BUSINESS: 1.00 carat, 14K
BUSINESS: 1.00 carat, 14K
BUSINESS: 1.00 carat, 14K

OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITIES: 1.00 carat, 14K
OPPORTUNITIES: 1.00 carat, 14K
OPPORTUNITIES: 1.00 carat, 14K

OFFICE SERVICES

OFFICE SERVICES: 1.00 carat, 14K
OFFICE SERVICES: 1.00 carat, 14K
OFFICE SERVICES: 1.00 carat, 14K

SAINT CLOUD

SAINT CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K
SAINT CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K
SAINT CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K

NEULY

NEULY: 1.00 carat, 14K
NEULY: 1.00 carat, 14K
NEULY: 1.00 carat, 14K

ETOLE

ETOLE: 1.00 carat, 14K
ETOLE: 1.00 carat, 14K
ETOLE: 1.00 carat, 14K

MARLY

MARLY: 1.00 carat, 14K
MARLY: 1.00 carat, 14K
MARLY: 1.00 carat, 14K

PORT ST. CLOUD

PORT ST. CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K
PORT ST. CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K
PORT ST. CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K

MARLY

MARLY: 1.00 carat, 14K
MARLY: 1.00 carat, 14K
MARLY: 1.00 carat, 14K

PORT ST. CLOUD

PORT ST. CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K
PORT ST. CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K
PORT ST. CLOUD: 1.00 carat, 14K

HI-FI - STEREO - TV

HI-FI - STEREO - TV: 1.00 carat, 14K
HI-FI - STEREO - TV: 1.00 carat, 14K
HI-FI - STEREO - TV: 1.00 carat, 14K

VIDEOTON

VIDEOTON: 1.00 carat, 14K
VIDEOTON: 1.00 carat, 14K
VIDEOTON: 1.00 carat, 14K

FOR SALE & WANTED

FOR SALE & WANTED: 1.00 carat, 14K
FOR SALE & WANTED: 1.00 carat, 14K
FOR SALE & WANTED: 1.00 carat, 14K

ANTIQUE

ANTIQUE: 1.00 carat, 14K
ANTIQUE: 1.00 carat, 14K
ANTIQUE: 1.00 carat, 14K

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K

BUY DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
BUY DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K
BUY DIAMONDS: 1.00 carat, 14K

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS: 1.00 carat, 14K
HOTELS-RESTAURANTS: 1.00 carat, 14K
HOTELS-RESTAURANTS: 1.00 carat, 14K

NIGHT CLUBS

NIGHT CLUBS: 1.00 carat, 14K
NIGHT CLUBS: 1.00 carat, 14K
NIGHT CLUBS: 1.00 carat, 14K

FRANCE

FRANCE: 1.0